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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1941

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
	Average 1930-39	1940	Prelim. 1941 ¹	Average 1930-39	1940	Preliminary 1941 ¹
Corn, all.....bu.	23.5	28.3	31.1	2,307,452	2,449,200	2,675,373
Wheat, all....."	13.3	15.3	16.9	747,507	816,698	961,194
Winter....."	14.4	16.3	17.0	569,417	589,151	684,966
All spring....."	10.5	13.1	16.8	178,090	227,547	276,228
Durum...."	9.3	11.1	16.9	27,598	34,776	44,490
Other spring....."	10.7	13.5	16.8	150,492	192,771	231,738
Oats....."	27.3	35.5	30.6	1,007,141	1,235,628	1,138,843
Barley....."	20.6	23.1	25.2	224,970	309,235	351,522
Rye....."	11.2	12.7	13.5	38,472	40,601	46,462
Buckwheat....."	16.0	16.2	17.9	7,315	6,350	6,392
Flaxseed....."	6.4	9.7	9.9	11,269	31,217	31,825
Rice....."	48.4	50.2	46.5	45,673	52,754	55,128
Grain sorghums....."	11.0	12.3	17.2	84,253	121,371	146,919
Hay, all tame.....ton	1.24	1.40	1.37	69,650	86,312	85,733
Hay, wild....."	.76	.81	.96	9,083	8,844	10,965
Hay, clover and timothy ²"	1.10	1.31	1.17	24,587	29,287	25,678
Hay, alfalfa....."	1.93	2.18	2.18	24,907	30,578	33,178
Beans, dry edible 100-lb bag	3 781	3 876	3 882	13,297	16,074	17,940
Peas, dry field.....bu.	16.8	14.0	22.2	4,371	3,812	7,817
Soybeans for beans....."	16.1	16.1	18.8	35,506	79,837	111,300
Cowpeas for peas....."	6.4	6.3	6.7	-----	-----	-----
Peanuts ⁴lb.	714	864	773	1,063,374	1,734,340	1,474,690
Potatoes.....bu.	112.6	130.3	129.7	370,045	397,722	376,701
Sweetpotatoes....."	83.0	80.3	84.0	73,208	61,998	70,844
Tobacco.....lb.	832	1,034	921	1,394,839	1,451,966	1,267,404
Sorgo sirup.....gal.	59.6	59.3	61.5	13,146	11,865	11,877
Sugarcane for sugar....ton	18.0	15.0	19.0	4,729	4,268	5,626
Sugarcane sirup.....gal.	159.4	138.7	178.1	21,948	14,149	19,596
Sugar beets.....ton	11.4	13.3	13.3	9,284	12,192	10,130
Broomcorn....."	3 255	3 297	3 377	41	41	42
Hops.....lb.	1,171	1,297	1,155	5 34,784	5 42,552	40,552
Percent of a full crop						
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.			
Apples, com'l. crop ⁶bu.	7 63	61	69	5 7 125,310	5 114,391	126,121
Peaches, total crop....."	60	61	79	5 54,356	5 54,430	69,659
Pears, total crop....."	67	74	72	5 27,278	5 31,622	30,820
Grapes ⁸ton	73	77	80	5 2,264	5 2,544	2,651
Pecans.....lb.	46	54	50	64,676	88,426	84,759
Pasture.....	7 9 62	9 67	9 81	-----	-----	-----

¹ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. ² Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. ³ Pounds.

⁴ Picked and threshed. ⁵ Includes some quantities not harvested. ⁶ See footnote on table by States. ⁷ Short-time average. ⁸ Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins. ⁹ Condition Nov. 1.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1941

Release:-
November 10, 1941,
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For harvest, 1941	1941 Percent of 1940
	Average 1930-39	1940		
Corn, all.....	98,049	86,449	85,943	99.4
Wheat, all.....	55,884	53,503	56,783	106.1
Winter.....	39,141	36,147	40,316	111.5
All spring.....	16,742	17,356	16,467	94.9
Durum.....	2,786	3,121	2,640	84.6
Other spring.....	13,956	14,235	13,827	97.1
Oats.....	36,487	34,847	37,236	106.9
Barley.....	10,707	13,394	13,977	104.4
Rye.....	3,320	3,192	3,436	107.6
Buckwheat.....	460	393	357	90.8
Flaxseed.....	1,788	3,234	3,228	99.8
Rice.....	942	1,051	1,186	112.8
Grain sorghums	7,564	9,856	8,549	86.7
Cotton.....	31,223	23,861	22,633	94.9
Hay, all tame.....	56,102	61,592	62,488	101.5
Hay, wild.....	11,791	10,896	11,445	105.0
Hay, clover				
and timothy ¹	22,363	22,387	21,898	97.8
Hay, alfalfa.....	12,867	14,048	15,218	108.3
Beans, dry edible.....	1,716	1,836	2,033	110.7
Peas, dry field.....	261	272	352	129.4
Soybeans for beans.....	2,052	4,961	5,918	119.3
Soybeans ²	5,467	10,528	9,990	94.9
Cowpeas ²	2,647	3,120	3,331	106.8
Peanuts ³	1,486	2,007	1,908	95.1
Velvetbeans ²	114	161	175	108.7
Potatoes.....	3,296	3,053	2,904	95.1
Sweetpotatoes.....	882	772	843	109.2
Tobacco.....	1,676	1,404	1,376	98.0
Sorgo for sirup.....	219	200	193	96.5
Sugarcane for sugar.....	257	285	296	103.9
Sugarcane for sirup.....	137	102	110	104.8
Sugar beets.....	815	916	761	83.1
Broomcorn.....	324	279	222	79.6
Hops.....	30	33	35	107.0
Total (excl. dupl.)....	328,379	320,285	325,224	101.5

¹ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.² Grown alone for all purposes.³ Picked and threshed.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1941AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
November 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

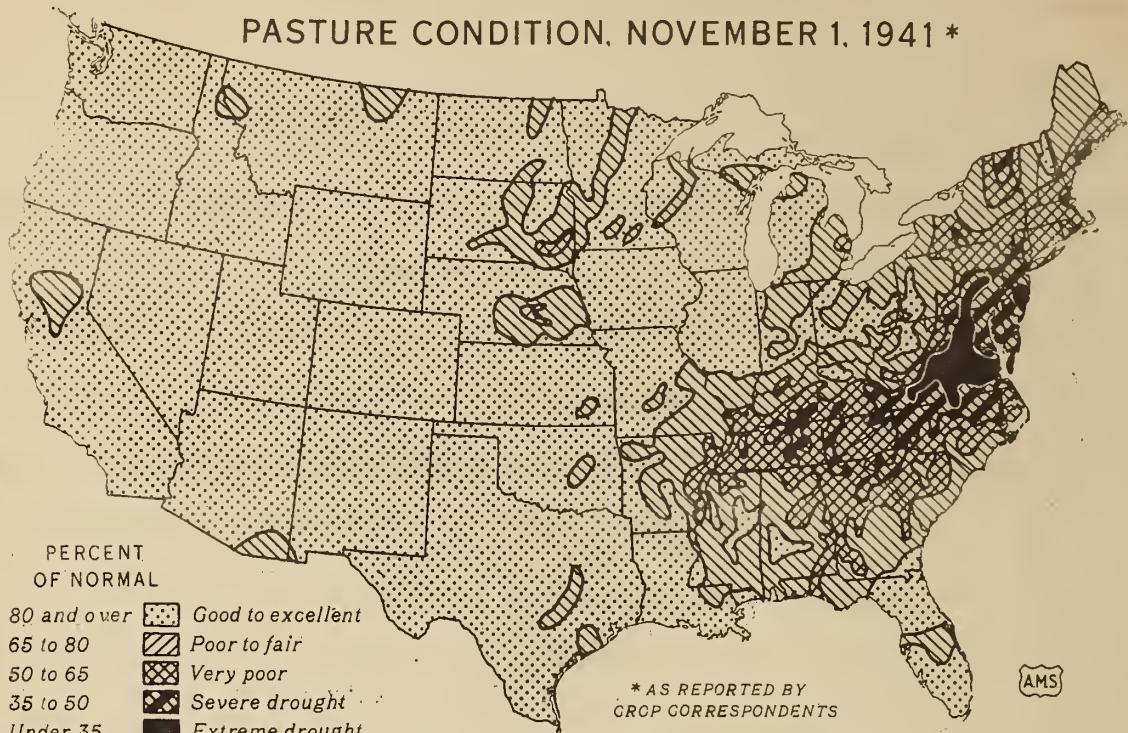
GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1941

Crop yields in the country as a whole are still expected to average about the best on record but wet weather in practically all States west of the Alleghenies has caused some damage and so delayed the harvesting of late crops that there may be further losses in some areas if wet weather continues. In half a dozen Corn Belt States the rainfall in September and October was the heaviest on record for those two months taken together, and over considerable areas from Illinois to Texas rainfall in October ranged from 8 inches upward. In addition to the flooding of river bottoms and damage to standing crops there appears to have been rather widespread damage to hay and forage in stacks and shocks. The quality of beans and unharvested seed crops has also been lowered.

Harvesting of corn has been proceeding under difficulties in central Illinois, southern Iowa, northern and western Missouri and eastern Kansas but, except where losses have been heavy, the yields of corn being harvested are quite generally exceeding expectations, particularly where hybrids are being extensively used. The yield of corn per acre, now estimated at 31.1 bushels would be the second highest on record and the crop is estimated at 2,675 million bushels. This is 2 percent above the forecast of a month ago and the largest corn crop since 1932.

Due chiefly to weather damage and harvesting losses, prospects for rice have been reduced 5 percent and for grain sorghums 3 percent. The estimate for beans has been reduced only 2 percent but all States except New York report the quality lowered by October rains. Potatoes were favored in some northern areas by the absence of frost till late in October but on November 1 more than the usual acreage remained to be harvested in areas where freezing weather may soon prevent digging. The estimate of potato production has been raised slightly to 377 million bushels, indicating about an average crop. The harvesting of soybeans has been greatly delayed but a record crop of 111 million bushels is still expected. The harvesting

PASTURE CONDITION, NOVEMBER 1, 1941 *

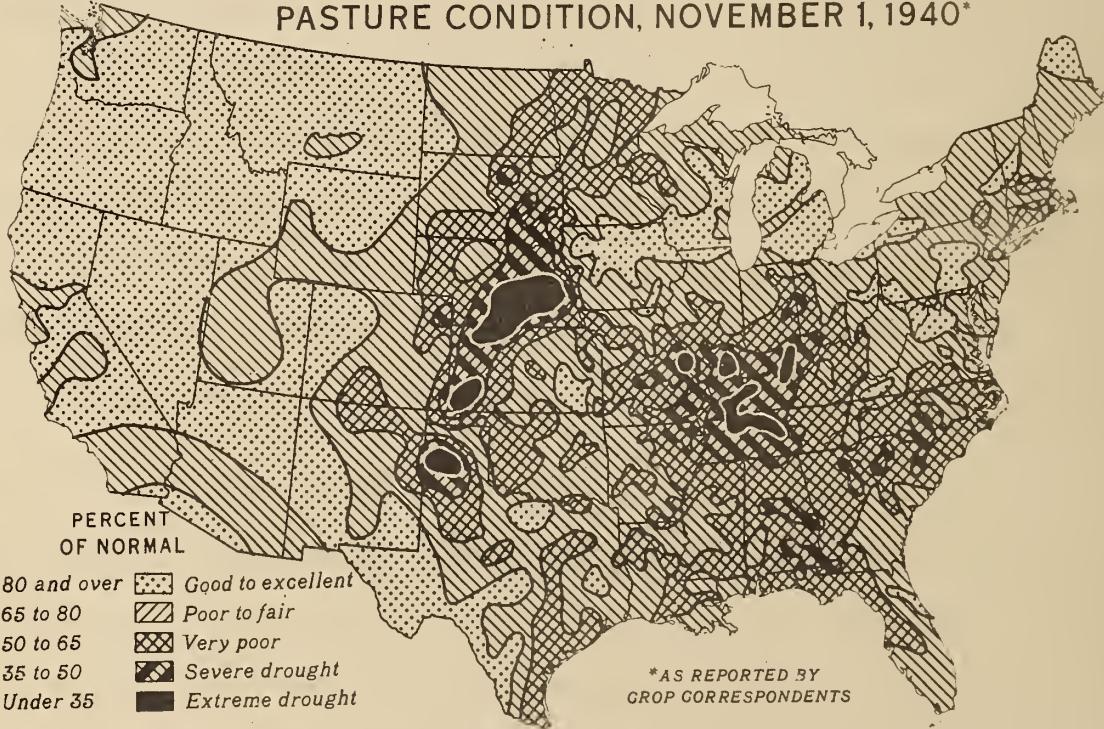


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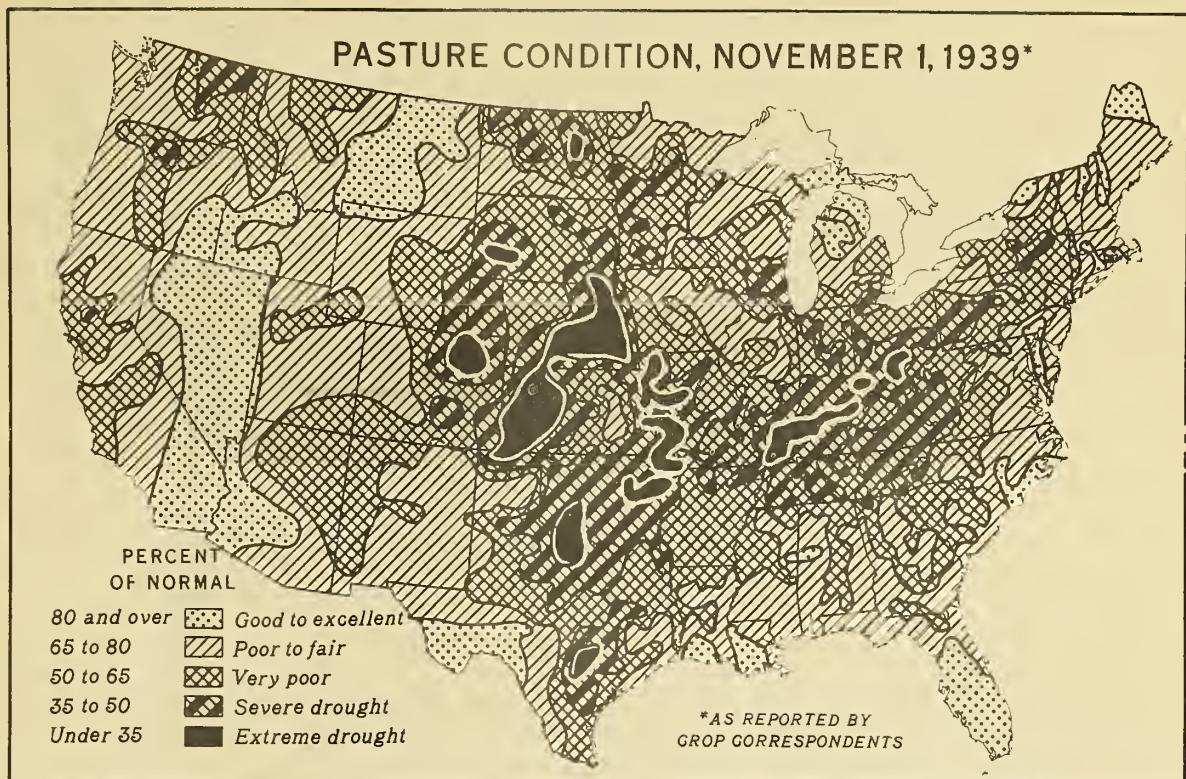
PASTURE CONDITION, NOVEMBER 1, 1940*



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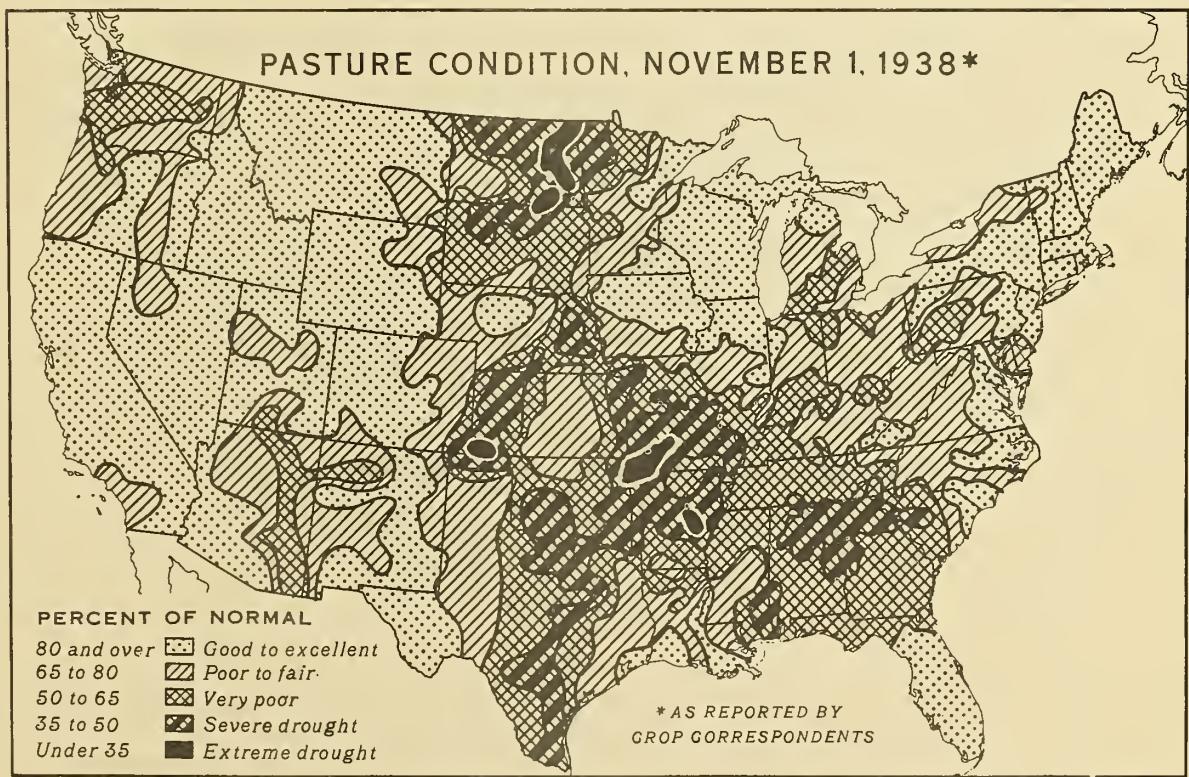
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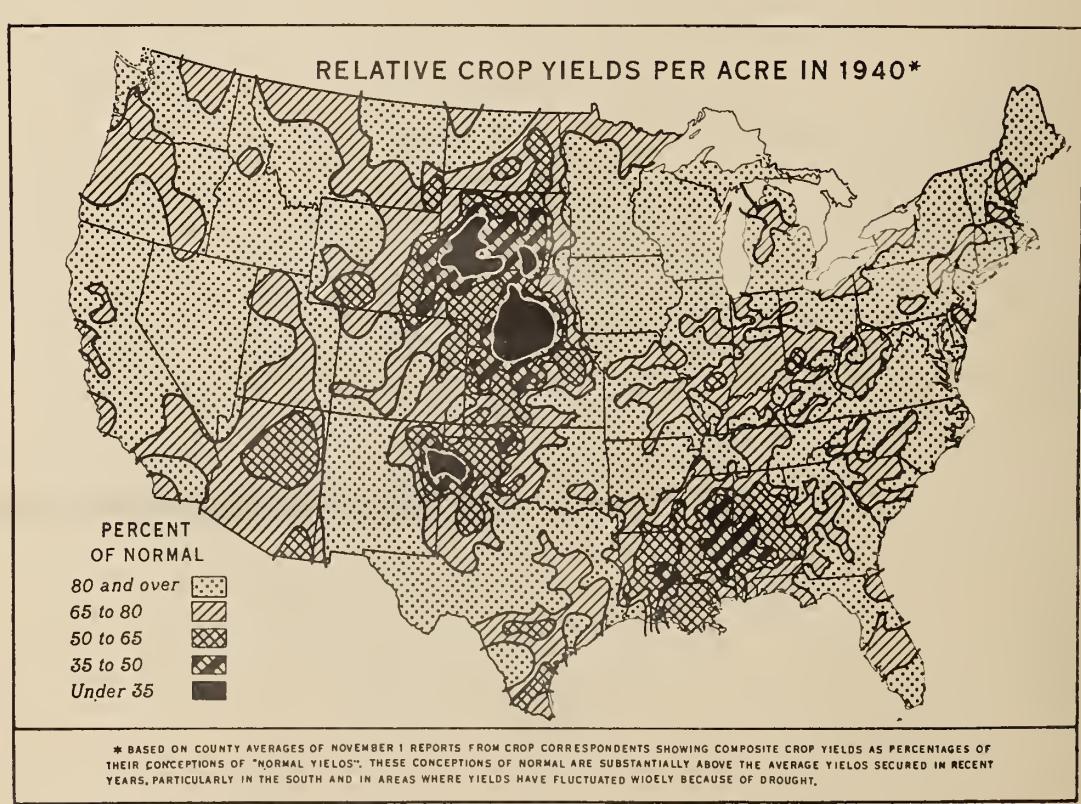
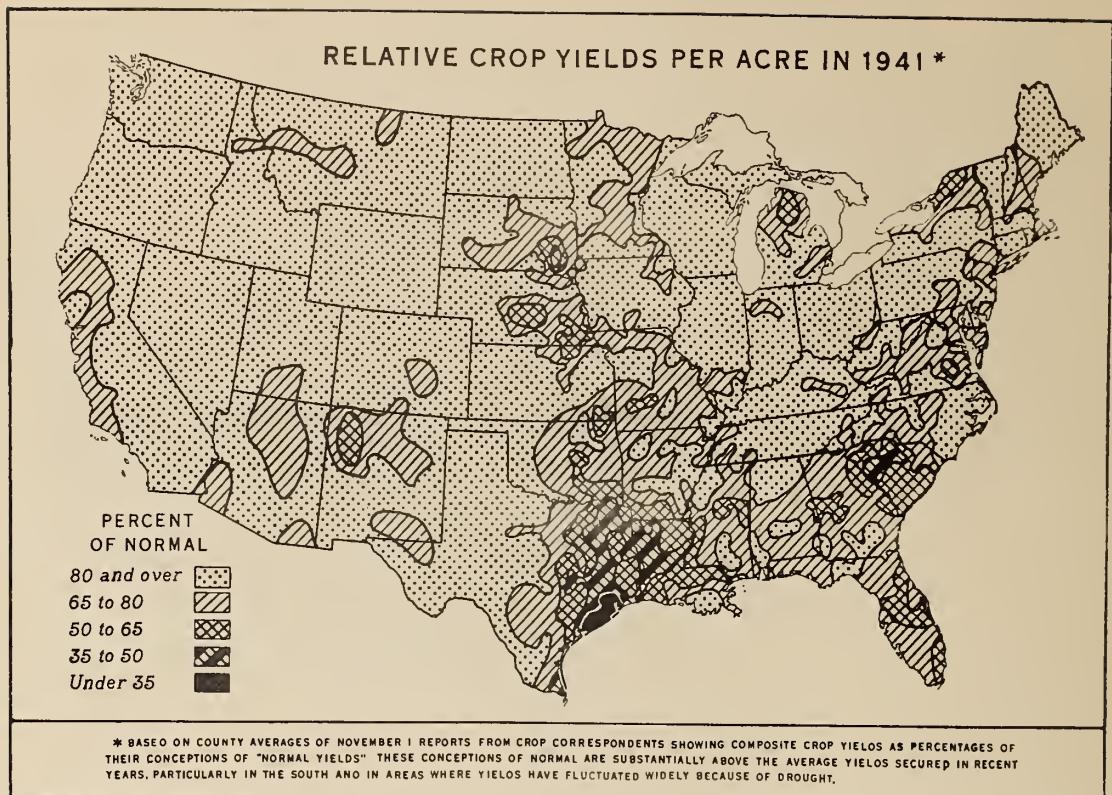
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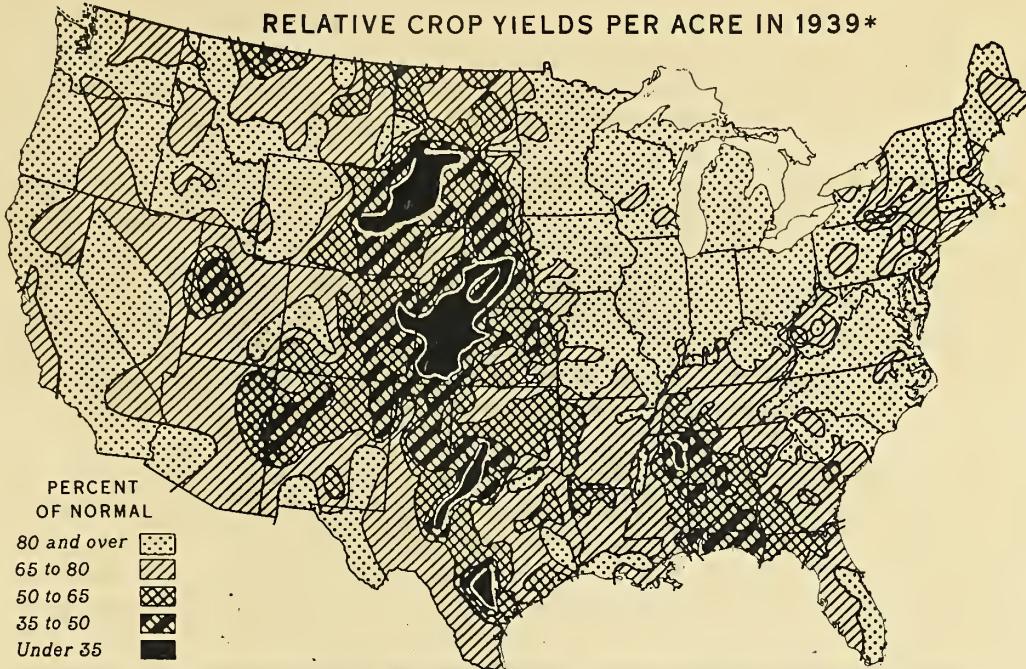


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RELATIVE CROP YIELDS PER ACRE IN 1939*



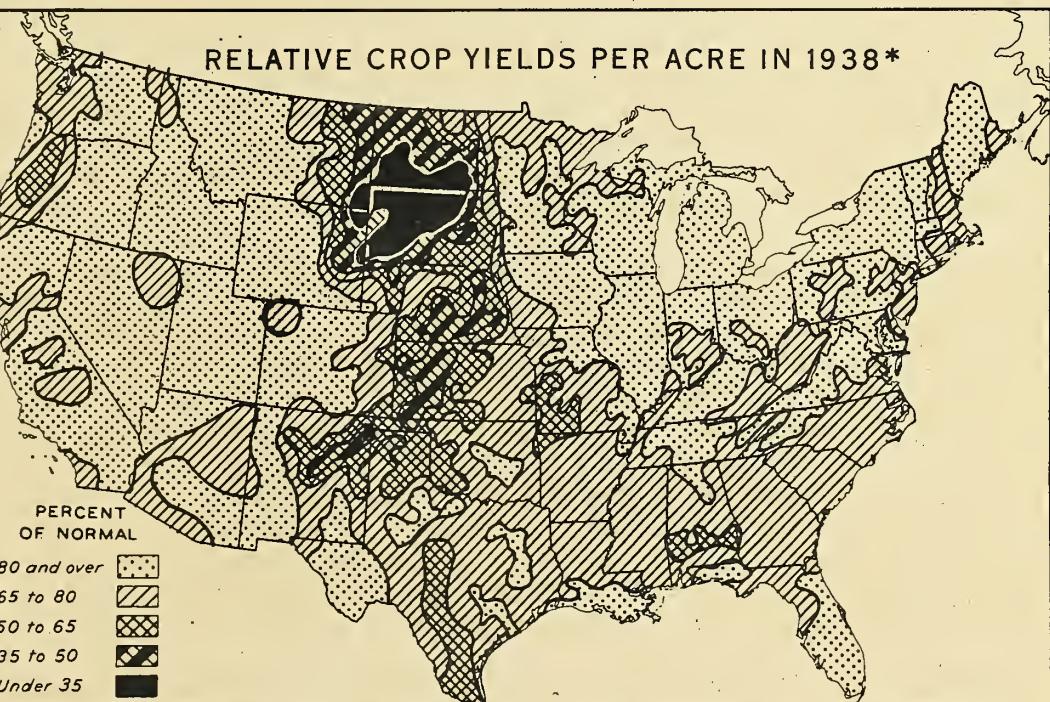
* BASED ON COUNTY AVERAGES OF NOVEMBER 1 REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS SHOWING COMPOSITE CROP YIELDS AS PERCENTAGES OF THEIR CONCEPTIONS OF "NORMAL YIELDS". THESE CONCEPTIONS OF NORMAL ARE SUBSTANTIALLY ABOVE THE AVERAGE YIELDS SECURED IN RECENT YEARS, PARTICULARLY IN THE SOUTH AND IN AREAS WHERE YIELDS HAVE FLUCTUATED WIDELY BECAUSE OF DROUGHT.

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RELATIVE CROP YIELDS PER ACRE IN 1938*



* BASED ON COUNTY AVERAGES OF NOVEMBER 1 REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS SHOWING COMPOSITE CROP YIELDS AS PERCENTAGES OF THEIR CONCEPTIONS OF "NORMAL YIELDS". THESE CONCEPTIONS OF NORMAL ARE SUBSTANTIALLY ABOVE THE AVERAGE YIELDS SECURED IN RECENT YEARS, PARTICULARLY IN THE SOUTH AND IN AREAS WHERE YIELDS HAVE FLUCTUATED WIDELY BECAUSE OF DROUGHT.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 317 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1941

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Washington, D. C.,

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3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

of sugar beets has been made difficult by muddy fields; prospects on November 1 were for more than 10 million tons, or a little more than average production, but some unharvested beets are threatened by freezing weather. Damage to sorghum forage and late cuttings of hay appears to have been heavy and the quality of unharvested clover and alfalfa seed has been lowered.

Estimates of vegetables grown for canning and processing show new high records for corn, peas and tomatoes and a total for principal kinds that is more than 20 percent above previous records. This increase more than offsets the small decrease shown in the production of commercial vegetables and truck crops grown for market. Preliminary reports on the vegetables now being grown in the South and Southwest for marketing during the winter and early months of 1942 do not yet indicate any marked change from total supplies from the same areas last season. The acreages planted show some reduction but losses were rather heavy last season.

Adding together the production indications for the various groups of crops shows unusually large tonnages of food grains, beans, peas and peanuts plus about average production of potatoes, sweet potatoes, and sugar and sirup crops. Fruits will show record or near-record production and commercial vegetables will show a new high total. Feed and forage supplies are ample for this season's needs even with liberal feeding. The cotton crop was unusually small and tobacco production was below average but supplies of both appear ample for current needs. The reduced production of cottonseed is largely offset by the increased production of soybeans.

Although it is best not to draw too positive conclusions until harvesting has been completed and the final check-up of acreages and production has been made, the present indications are that crop production will be close to top records, notwithstanding the shortage of labor that is beginning to be felt and recent weather difficulties. Considering the reserves of cotton and grain on hand, total supplies of agricultural products are probably the largest ever. Livestock numbers are approaching the previous peak and production of livestock and livestock products appears to be at a record level and headed upward. Current reports on milk per cow and eggs per hundred hens continue above previous records for the season.

The seeding of winter wheat was more or less delayed by drought in the East and by wet weather westward to central Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. In most of the western half of the country the heavy rainfall has further improved prospects. Most eastern pastures were burned brown by drought and eaten to the ground during October and have made only partial recovery since the late October rains. Up to November 1 pastures were still rather poor westward over Kentucky and Tennessee and portions of adjoining States where September was dry, but farther west the liberal fall rainfall was outstandingly favorable and the condition of western pasture and ranges on November 1 was the best for that date since 1927. Ranges where stands of grass were thinned by the droughts have made substantial further recovery this season and reports from the range areas where livestock was reduced indicate there is now a strong demand for breeding stock and a tendency to increase flocks and herds.

The favorable showing of crops this season as compared with most recent years has been largely due to more adequate rainfall in the western Corn Belt and Great Plains areas. In the group of 8 States extending from Montana and North Dakota southward through Kansas and New Mexico, where 1/8 of the nation's crops are usually produced, reports from producers on the crop yields average more than one-third higher than in any of the past 3 years. In these States and in western Texas and Oklahoma, the heavy fall rainfall has delayed the harvesting of crops and damaged shocked sorghum considerably in some areas, but the rains have gone far to restore to normal the subsoil moisture that was depleted during the droughts. This lessens the risk of crop failures next season.

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Throughout the West, except in the coastal counties and northern valley of California, crops have been good and prospects look favorable, with abundant fall rains, livestock in excellent condition and ample feed supplies on hand. In the central and eastern Corn Belt States nearly all areas except southern Missouri report good crop yields secured or in prospect; large acreages of corn and soybeans are still to be harvested but with average weather, losses should not be serious. The States on the Atlantic Coast have had one of the driest falls on record. This greatly reduced the feed in pastures and accentuated the local shortages of hay, but, except in South Carolina and limited areas in Georgia, Virginia, and New York crop yields have averaged fair. The largest area of poor crops this year is in the west central Cotton Belt and covers eastern Texas and Louisiana with branches extending into eastern Oklahoma and portions of western Arkansas.

CORN: The 1941 corn crop is now estimated at 2,675,373,000 bushels, the highest production in 9 years. It is an increase of 50 million bushels over the October 1 estimate and compares with the 1940 crop of 2,449,200,000 bushels and the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 2,307,452,000 bushels. The production estimates relate to the acreage grown for all purposes. The yield per acre, estimated at 31.1 bushels compares with the 1940 yield per acre of 28.3 bushels, the 10-year average of 23.5 bushels, and has been exceeded in the 75 years of record only by the 1906 yield per acre of 31.7 bushels.

Continuously wet and warm October weather over most of the Corn Belt kept the moisture content of corn high, caused damage from sprouting to ears on the ground and made fields so soft that husking operations were seriously hampered even where corn was sufficiently dry to crib. Nevertheless, the yield per acre in each State of the Belt except Kansas, showed an increase of one-half to one and one-half bushels over the October 1 estimate. Kansas showed a decline of one bushel. While rainfall in October was above normal in all States of the Belt it was especially heavy in an area including west central Illinois, southern Iowa, all of Missouri, and eastern Kansas. Soaking wet weather prevailed also in northern Arkansas, and parts of Oklahoma and Colorado. Considering the soft condition of the soil resulting from the complete saturation, stalks are standing remarkably well. It is apparent that yields based on husking returns are larger than earlier expected and these increases have more than offset post-maturity damage and anticipated harvesting loss resulting from the unfavorable October conditions. Quality is lower than for the last 3 years due to the high moisture content and damage from sprouting but its final determination depends on the weather which prevails from now until harvest is completed. Weather damage to forage both in the shock and on the standing stalk is much heavier than usual and relatively heavier than damage to the grain.

In South Dakota and Minnesota, husking is well advanced and quality is good. In northern Iowa about three-fourths of the husking is finished but in the wet southern part less than a fifth of the crop has been husked. In Illinois a third of the corn acreage had been husked by November 1 as compared with about half on that date last year and over three-fourths by November 1, 1939.

Favored by dry October weather, husking is well advanced in the East and most of the South. In most States of this area yields are above those expected earlier. Quality is good. Yields per acre in the Western States are above average.

Silage yields per acre are above average in all sections of the country.

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BUCKWHEAT: The November 1 estimate of buckwheat production is 6,392,000 bushels, an increase of 283,000 bushels, or nearly 5 percent above the October 1 estimate. At this figure 1941 production stands slightly above the 1940 crop of 6,350,000 bushels, but 13 percent short of the 10-year (1930-39) average of 7,315,000 bushels. In the two most important buckwheat States, New York and Pennsylvania, the crop matured and was harvested under the very favorable weather conditions that prevailed during October. There was no frost damage and no material adverse effects from shortage of moisture. The prolonged excessive rainfall in other States from Ohio westward has interfered with harvesting and is causing some deterioration, which is reflected in lower yields than on October 1 in those States. Even so, the United States yield of 17.9 bushels per acre, which is held up by the relatively high yields in the two principal States, is above last year's yield of 16.2 bushels, and the 10-year average of 16.0 bushels per acre.

RICE: The bright early-season prospect for the 1941 rice crop received a further set-back during October. Conditions on November 1 indicate a crop of 55,128,000 bushels, which is a decrease of 5 percent from the crop indicated a month ago, but about 5 percent more than the 1940 harvest of 52,754,000 bushels; and about one-fifth larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 45,673,000 bushels. A crop of this size will set a new high production record for rice in the United States, the previous high being the 1939 crop of 53,722,000 bushels.

All of the major producing States excepting Arkansas suffered some reduction in the prospect, Texas in particular. In the Southern rice belt, production is estimated at 45,468,000 bushels, as compared with 43,786,000 bushels in 1940, and 37,498,000 bushels average for the 10-year period 1930-39. In California, 1941 production is now indicated at 9,660,000 bushels, a decrease of 552,000 bushels from the October first estimate.

Weather conditions in the Southern rice belt have been unfavorable most of the time since the September gulf storm. The harvest has been slow, hindered and delayed by heavy rains, mainly in Texas and Louisiana, with light general rains in Arkansas. Yields in Texas and Louisiana are lower than expected earlier in the season, and excessive moisture has lowered somewhat the quality of the rice. In Louisiana, it appears that the September hurricane damage was greater than indicated earlier. Threshing has been very slow because of wet conditions and much grain has gone through with the straw. In Texas, harvesting has been hampered by the immoderate rainfall and the flattening of the grain by the hurricane. Yields in Arkansas are in general better than expected; hurricane damage was moderate but frequent rains have caused the rice to have high moisture content, and some of the crop is in poor condition for threshing.

In California, much of the crop was planted late, and the summer was too cool for proper growth and filling. Harvesting was late in starting and progress slowed because of protracted rains.

GRAIN SORGHUMS: The bumper 1941 grain sorghum crop is now estimated at 146,919,000 bushels. This is about 5 million bushels less than was indicated a month earlier as excessive rainfall, floods, and webworm infestation in the Southern Great Plains delayed harvest operations and caused some deterioration and loss during October. This record production may be compared with the 1940 crop of 121,371,000 bushels and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 84,253,000 bushels.

These estimates relate to equivalent grain production on the entire acreage.

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Usually the actual grain production amounts to 60 to 65 percent of the equivalent total production for all purposes. (Estimates of grain production will be published in the December Crop Report.) In Kansas and New Mexico the per acre yields in 1941 are more than double the 10-year average; yields are also above average in all other grain sorghum producing States, especially in Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, and Texas. The acreage is also at a high level, - the third largest of record.

Since killing frosts did not occur generally until the last week of October, a large part of the crop reached maturity. The crop, however, deteriorated during October, primarily because of excessive rainfall, and harvest has been delayed. An extended period of dry weather is now urgently needed to permit harvesting of the crop before it deteriorates further.

TOBACCO: The November 1 yield indications point to a 1941 crop of tobacco, all types combined, of 1,267,404,000 pounds. This is not significantly higher than the 1,254,396,000 pounds estimated a month earlier. The increase is rather uniformly distributed as all classes of tobacco show improved yield prospects except cigar wrappers which declined somewhat from the yield forecast for October 1.

A flue-cured tobacco crop of 646,115,000 pounds is now expected or a moderate increase over a month ago. Last year 755,793,000 pounds were produced. With acreage about 2 percent larger than last year's, the smaller production this season is the result of the lower yield, - 864 pounds compared with 1,027 pounds in 1940.

Apparently, this season's relatively low yield is due primarily to unusually heavy rains in early July causing rapid growth, followed by hot, dry weather which caused tobacco to ripen prematurely. In North Carolina the flue-cured tobacco crop has been sold this year at the fastest rate on record. Type 11 markets had sold approximately 78 percent of the crop on November 1. A large number of houses in the Type 12 area closed prior to October 31st and it is believed that all markets in this area will complete their sales by the 10th of November. Sales on the border markets were practically complete by October 1st.

The prospects for dark-fired tobacco have improved each month since July and a crop of 76,506,000 pounds is now indicated for this season. A crop of this size would be about 26 percent smaller than that produced in 1940 and nearly 40 percent less than the 10-year average production. The 1941 indicated yield of 889 pounds per acre is slightly higher than last season's yield of 883 pounds but nearly 12 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average. The season has been rather dry in most of the dark-fired tobacco producing areas.

A Burley tobacco crop of 338,730,000 pounds is a slight increase over October 1, but is 10 percent less than the 375,535,000 pounds produced in 1940. The yield of 931 pounds per acre is nearly 11 percent below last season's record high yield of 1,042 pounds per acre. The crop made very irregular growth and growing conditions have ranged from very poor to very good. The early planted crop experienced heavy and prolonged rains followed by hot dry weather, but there was much late tobacco, especially in Kentucky and it made most of its growth under dry weather conditions. It appears that the early crop will be light in weight but that the late tobacco will be heavy, with some of it not much below last year.

There is no apparent change from last month in the yield outlook for Maryland tobacco and the November 1 prospective production of 29,325,000 pounds is unchanged from a month earlier. Last year 31,920,000 pounds of Maryland tobacco was produced, and the crop was sold this summer at excitingly high prices. This year's

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indicated yield of 750 pounds per acre is down sharply from the 1940 yield of 840 pounds but is higher than the 10-year average yield of 723 pounds per acre.

The estimated production of Dark Air-cured tobacco of 33,918,000 pounds is up about 3 percent above October 1, due principally to improvement in yields of One Sucker and Green River tobacco in Kentucky. Last year's crop of Dark Air-cured tobacco was 42,212,000 pounds and the 10-year average 1930-39 production is 41,715,000 pounds. The yield of 940 pounds represents an all time record yield for Dark Air-cured tobacco.

The cigar tobacco crop of 142,810,000 pounds represents a slight increase over October 1. In 1940 a cigar crop of 143,025,000 pounds was produced. Weather conditions during the growing season were above average in most cigar districts and fall weather has generally been favorable for harvesting and curing the crop.

BEANS: Growers' November 1 reports indicate the 1941 crop of dry edible beans will be about 17,940,000 bags of 100 pounds each, on an uncleaned basis. This is a record crop--nearly two million bags above the previous record established in 1940 and more than four and one-half million bags above the 10-year (1930-39) average. The large crop results from a large acreage and from higher-than-average yields per acre. Production of equivalent cleaned beans has not been estimated but, with harvesting made difficult by bad weather in several important States, the percentage of low quality beans is likely to be high.

Delayed threshing is reported in Michigan and in most Western States except Montana and southern Idaho. Some fields may not be threshed and a few may eventually be completely abandoned. In Michigan there is some complaint of beans sprouting in the stacks. In California the crop ripened rather late and so far has not yielded quite as well as expected. The New York crop has exceeded expectations and is of good quality.

SOYBEANS: The November 1 estimate of soybean production of 111,300,000 bushels is slightly less than the October 1 estimate. Production in 1940 was 79,837,000 bushels, and the 10-year (1930-39) average production is 35,506,000 bushels. There is more than usual uncertainty at this date as to the final outcome of the crop, because of the relatively large proportion of the crop not yet harvested and the possibilities for deterioration due to prolonged excessive rains in all of the important commercial soybean States. Reports from farmers on November 1 of proportion of the acreage harvested for beans and yield per acre, which normally reflect conditions after harvest, contain this year a large element of unfulfilled harvesting intentions and yields not yet realized. Quality of the beans still in the field undoubtedly is suffering some damage, but it hangs in the balance whether the depreciation that will occur from further delay of harvesting will be reflected most in reduced yield or in lowered acreage actually harvested.

Yield per acre is now estimated at 18.8 bushels, which is only one-tenth of a bushel lower than on October 1. The yield last year and the 10-year average were the same at 16.1 bushels per acre. There were few changes from October 1 in yields by States, but this year the final outcome is yet to be determined in most of the heavy producing States.

PEANUTS: The production of peanuts for picking and threshing from this year's crop is now estimated to be 1,474,690,000 pounds. This is about 15 percent less than the record crop harvested last year although nearly 40 percent more than the 10-year (1930-39) average production. Yield per acre is estimated at 773 pounds, compared with 864 pounds last year, and the 10-year average of 714 pounds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1941AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
November 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

Production for picking and threshing this year compared with last year, by areas, as now estimated, is: Virginia-Carolina area, 448,340,000 pounds and 593,000,000 pounds respectively; Southeastern area, 802,515,000 pounds, and 893,370,000 pounds; and Southwestern area, 223,835,000 pounds, and 247,970,000 pounds.

October weather was nearly ideal for harvesting and curing the crop in the Virginia-Carolina area and was generally favorable in the Southeastern area. In north Texas and Oklahoma, however, heavy rains and flood delayed harvest and damaged some peanuts.

SUGARBEETS: Sugarbeet prospects have improved each month since July and a yield per acre of 13.3 tons per acre is now indicated for this year's crop. If this yield materializes it will equal that for 1940 which was the highest of record up to that time. However, the indicated production of 10,130,000 tons for this season is nearly 17 percent less than the 1940 production due to a sharp reduction in acreage.

Condition of sugarbeets improved or remained unchanged from last month in all States except Idaho, Iowa and New Mexico, where declines of .5 to 1.0 ton took place. The sugarbeet crop in eastern and south central Idaho is turning out materially lower than had been anticipated. Unusually heavy rainfall in the Colorado sugarbeet areas during October delayed harvest and made it difficult to take the beets from the ground without an unusual amount of soil clinging to the beets. Early tests show sugar content to be rather low. In Utah digging of beets has been difficult due to excessive moisture and this together with the difficulty in obtaining labor has been responsible for the delay in completing harvest. Excellent yields are reported generally from all the sugarbeet districts in Wyoming save that of Wheatland. October weather in Montana was very favorable for harvesting sugarbeets, but local shortages of labor have resulted in extending the harvest period into November and as a result there is still considerable acreage in all districts yet to be harvested.

The yield in California is above average but below 1940, with some sections that are falling short being offset by favorable crops in other areas. Harvest has been slow this year due to labor problems, late plantings, and some shortage of beet cars. It is estimated that digging is about 40 percent complete.

Fall rains in Ohio caused beets to grow rapidly and yields are better than were anticipated a month ago. Above normal temperature and above normal rainfall during the fall in Indiana have been very favorable to an increased tonnage of sugarbeets. The bulk of the Michigan crop remains unharvested due to continued wet conditions of the fields. The wet cloudy weather and lack of killing frosts have resulted in increasing the tonnage of beets but the sugar test has declined since a month ago.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR: The production of 5,204,000 tons of sugarcane for sugar is the same as the October 1 forecast. In the 1940-41 season 3,881,000 tons were produced and the 10-year average production is 4,362,000 tons. With a sugar yield equal to last year, sugar production would be 447,000 short tons, raw value 96°, which is 56,000 tons below the Department's allowed production of 503,408 tons for the mainland cane sugar area. Sugar production from the 1940-41 crop was 336,000 tons; average production is 355,000 tons.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 1, 1941

Washington, D.C.,

November 10, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

In Louisiana a production of 4,080,000 tons of cane for sugar is indicated and a sugar outturn of 328,000 short tons, raw value 96°. Production of sugar in the 1940 season was 235,000 tons from 2,925,000 tons of cane. During October the weather was unusually warm, and rainfall was ample to excessive. The cane is growing rather than maturing and the eve of harvest finds much of the crop green and sappy. Cool nights are necessary to improve the sucrose content. Grinding started about the middle of October and practically all of the sugarmills are now in operation.

In Florida production of cane for sugar is estimated at 1,124,000 tons, compared with 956,000 tons in 1940-41. Sugar production of 119,000 short tons, raw value 96°, is indicated if the sugar yield is as good as it was last season when 101,000 tons of sugar were made. The condition of the crop on the eve of harvest is exceptionally good.

SUGARCAKE FOR SIRUP: On November 1 a prospective production of 19,596,000 gallons of sugarcane sirup was indicated for the eight southern States producing sugarcane for sirup. Last year these States produced a total of 14,149,000 gallons of sugarcane sirup. The increase in production this season of about 38 percent over last year is primarily due to higher yields as the 1941 acreage is only about 5 percent larger than in 1940.

SORGHUM FOR SIRUP: Based on November 1 yield reports there will be 11,877,000 gallons of sirup produced from sorghum cane this year. This is almost exactly the same as the 11,865,000 gallons produced last year. The indicated yield of 61.5 gallons per acre is slightly higher than the 59.3 gallons per acre produced in 1940 and just about offsets the decline in acreage from 200,000 acres in 1940 to 193,000 acres in 1941.

BROOMCORN: Production of broomcorn, estimated at 42,000 tons, is now expected to exceed slightly the 1940 crop of 41,400 tons and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 41,260 tons. The increase of 1,500 tons over the estimate (40,500 tons) for the preceding month is attributed to increases of 20 and 50 pounds in the yields per acre, respectively, in Texas and New Mexico.

November 1 indications point to yields of 380 pounds in Texas and 400 pounds in New Mexico, with no changes from the October report for any of the other broomcorn-producing States.

Frequent, heavy rains in the Southwest during October have lowered the quality of much of the broomcorn, and may result in the abandonment of some late crops.

FRUIT & NUT SUMMARY: Except for dry weather which prevailed in some southeastern areas, and flood waters in some parts of Oklahoma and Arkansas at the close of the month, conditions during October were fairly favorable for maturity and harvest of most fruit and nut crops still remaining for harvest. However, excessive rainfall in some of the Central States probably hampered late apple harvest to some extent.

Combined production of the 8 major deciduous fruits (peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, apricots, and commercial apples) for the 1941-42 season is now expected to be 11 percent above the 1940-41 production of these fruits and 10 percent larger than average. Prospective production of grapefruit for the 1941-42 season is 7 percent smaller than last season (1940-41), but 15 percent larger than 2 seasons ago (1939-40). Production of early and midseason oranges

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 10, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

for 1941-42 (excluding tangerines) for marketing from October 1 through April, is expected to be 3 percent larger than in 1940-41, and 11 percent above the 1939-40 crop of these varieties. The 1941 production of the 4 major tree nuts (walnuts, almonds, pecans, and filberts) was 9 percent above last year and 19 percent above average.

APPLES (Commercial Crop): Production of apples in commercial areas of the United States is now placed at 126,121,000 bushels compared with 114,391,000 bushels produced in 1940 and the 5-year (1934-39) average of 125,310,000 bushels. In many important producing areas the crop is larger than was expected a month ago and production is now indicated to be 1,367,000 bushels larger than was indicated on October 1. Prospects increased slightly in the Eastern group of States where important increases in the estimates for New York, Maine, West Virginia, and Delaware more than offset important declines in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina and Maryland. In the Central States increases in Ohio, Illinois, and Kentucky more than compensated for decreases in other States and the total for the area was up 850,000 bushels, compared with prospects a month ago. The estimate for the Western States is up 426,000 bushels from the October 1 estimate, with most of the increase in Washington.

New England apples are mostly running to desirable sizes and are of good quality, "clean" and free of insect damage. In New York, most of the apples blown from the trees by the September hurricane were salvaged. Drought in New Jersey definitely affected the sizing of late apples, particularly Rome and Stayman. Harvest is nearly finished in that State. The Pennsylvania crop was remarkably free of disease and insect damage and winter varieties sized fairly well despite late season heat and drought.

In the Virginias and Maryland, continued dry weather in October was unfavorable for the development and coloring of apples. Fair weather enabled growers to make good progress with harvesting, however, and by November 1 harvest was well advanced. In North Carolina, where the harvest is over, the crop did not measure up to earlier expectations but was about 40 percent larger than average.

In Ohio, most of the apples blown from the trees by the September hurricane were salvaged. Production in commercial areas of that State was 39 percent larger than last year and 31 percent above average. In Illinois October rains delayed harvesting. In Michigan, a fall drought limited sizing of apples but was favorable for scab control. Heavy October rains in Kansas delayed harvest and caused some loss of fruit.

The Montana commercial apple crop exceeded earlier expectations both as to volume and quality, while in Idaho, production is somewhat lighter than earlier reports indicated. Colorado apples in the Western Slope area have unusually good color this year, but the size varies considerably between orchards; and hail damage lowered the quality of apples in some orchards in Delta County. In Fremont County, a large crop of good quality was produced in the Penrose Section, but the crop in the Canon City Section was badly damaged by hail. In New Mexico, quality is generally high and insect and disease damage light.

In Washington apple areas, October weather was almost ideal for harvesting and by November 1 only a small part of the crop remained to be picked. Cool nights this fall caused the crop to color well, resulting in unusually good quality. The Winesap

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 10, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

crop is about the same size as last year, while the Delicious crop is expected to exceed last season's production. The output of Delicious was materially above all early-season estimates, particularly in the Wenatchee-Okanogan area. The crop of Jonathan and Yellow Newtown are below average in size. Production of Rome Beauty is about average but fresh-market supplies will be below average because of unusually heavy purchases of sound fruit by canners. The Oregon apple crop turned out somewhat below indications of a month ago. California apples of late varieties are better than average in quality, generally well colored, and of good size.

PEARS: The 1941 pear crop is estimated at 30,820,000 bushels, compared with 31,622,000 bushels in 1940 and an average annual crop of 27,278,000 bushels during the preceding 10-year period (1930-39). This indicated United States production is not materially different from the October 1 estimate, at which time the bulk of the crop was already harvested. In comparison with last year, production was considerably less in New York and Pennsylvania because of late spring freezes, and slightly less in the important Pacific Coast States, but about 12 percent larger in Michigan.

In the States of Washington, Oregon and California, where usually about two-thirds of the United States pear crop is produced, 1941 production is estimated at 19,651,000 bushels. The crop of 1940 in these 3 States totaled 19,962,000 bushels, and the 10-year (1930-39) average production was 18,114,000 bushels. Bartlett production for this region in 1941 is estimated to have been 14,069,000 bushels. For all other varieties, production is placed at 5,582,000 bushels. All of the pear crop, except some winter varieties, was harvested by the end of September. During October, Bartletts continued to move from cold storage to canning plants, in Washington, and into fresh sales channels in California. Cullage of fall and winter pears was rather heavy in the Rogue River district of Oregon, due largely to damage from scab.

In western New York, northwestern Pennsylvania, and southeastern Michigan, appreciable quantities of pears were blown to the ground during a heavy wind on September 25. Most of this fallen fruit was salvaged, however. In some parts of western Michigan, and the South Atlantic States, pears failed to develop satisfactory size in some orchards because of abnormally dry weather during the growing season.

GRAPES: The indicated production of grapes on November 1 totals 2,651,430 tons, slightly below the October 1 estimate, but about 4 percent more than the 1940 production of 2,543,910 tons. The 10-year (1930-39) average production is 2,264,062 tons. Production in California is larger than that of last year and considerably above average, but in New York State the 1941 production is below both last season and the 10-year average.

In California most of the grape crop was harvested before the October rains occurred. Some Emperors were not harvested at that time, however, and tonnage of that variety available for fresh shipment therefore may be reduced. Some wine varieties were still on the vines at the time of the rains but losses of these varieties from rain damage are not expected to be serious. Dried raisins were practically all under cover before the wet weather began. Though the tonnage of dried raisins produced will not be estimated until December, present indications point to a substantially larger volume than was produced last season. A heavier-than-usual quantity of Thompson Seedless grapes was shipped East, and Muscats are still moving in volume.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 10, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

In New York most of the crop has been harvested under generally favorable conditions and without frost or other damage. Late spring freezes in May injured the crop in Michigan, but the absence of freezing weather during October enabled all of the crop to be harvested without loss. In Ohio and Pennsylvania spring frosts and, later, dry weather damaged the crop but fall weather has been favorable for grape harvest.

Continued dry weather in most of the South Atlantic States, from Delaware to North Carolina, reduced production from that indicated a month ago in these areas. Harvest of the Arkansas grape crop was completed before the first of October, with some grapes left on the vines due to poor color.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS AND FILBERTS: The 1941 California almond crop (one of the smallest of record) is estimated at 6,000 tons, compared with 10,200 tons in 1940, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 13,720 tons. The crop was almost a complete failure in the important Sacramento Valley Counties where many trees were either killed or severely damaged by excessive winter and spring rains.

Production of California walnuts is estimated at 53,000 tons, compared with 42,200 tons in 1940, and the 10-year average of 43,330 tons. Production was relatively heavier in southern areas than in central California, and the Coastal counties. In Oregon, the walnut crop is now placed at 6,300 tons, compared with 4,200 tons in 1940, and the 10-year average of 2,655 tons. Harvest of Oregon walnuts is nearly complete. Although averaging somewhat smaller than last year, the nuts are reported to be of very good quality.

The Oregon filbert crop is estimated at 4,200 tons — the largest of record — compared with 2,700 tons in 1940, and the 10-year average of 1,321 tons. The quality of the crop is reported as excellent. Washington filbert production is estimated at 830 tons, compared with 510 tons in 1940, and the 9-year (1931-39) average of 242 tons. All varieties "sized" up well except the Du Chilly variety, which yielded a large percentage of unusually small sizes.

FIGS AND OLIVES: Although definite data relative to the probable size of the California dried fig crop are not yet available, present indications point to a crop slightly smaller than last season. The main volume of dried fig tonnage had been harvested by November 1. The tonnage of standard grade figs, particularly of Calimyrna varieties, is turning out considerably less than was expected earlier in the season. The November 1 condition of California olives is 54 percent compared with 76 percent a year ago. The set of fruit is irregular as between groves and within individual groves. Harvest has not started in most orchards.

CITRUS FRUITS: Indicated production of grapefruit for the 1941-42 marketing season is placed at 40,290,000 boxes. Production last season (1940-41) was 42,974,000 boxes, — in 1939-40, 35,175,000 boxes. Prospective production of early and midseason oranges for the 1941-42 season is expected to total 40,226,000 boxes, compared with 38,876,000 boxes of these varieties produced in 1940-41, and 36,363,000 boxes in 1939-40. The Florida tangerine crop is placed at 1,800,000 boxes, compared with 2,700,000 boxes last season.

Growing conditions during October were favorable in all important citrus producing areas. Texas groves received ample rainfall during the month; and in

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1941AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
November 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

Florida soil moisture conditions are favorable except for a few localities which report the need of rain. Shipments from Florida and Arizona got off to a later start than last season. Carlot shipments of grapefruit from Florida through the week ending November 1 totaled 960 cars--384 cars less than shipments through the same week last year. Only 270 cars of Florida oranges were shipped during this period, compared with 716 cars to the end of the same week a year ago. Movement from Arizona is just getting under way. Quality of Arizona citrus fruit is expected to be unusually good. Texas rail and boat shipments are a little ahead of last season, with 1,497 cars of grapefruit and 148 cars of oranges shipped through the week ending November 1, compared with only 1,380 cars of grapefruit and 92 cars of oranges shipped through the same week last year. Harvest of the 1941-42 California navel orange crop has not yet started. This crop is expected to run to larger-than-usual sizes, due largely to the abundant rainfall of last spring and beneficial rains this fall.

The 1941-42 Florida Valencia orange crop--usually marketed from March through July--is placed at 12,700,000 boxes compared with 12,500,000 boxes produced last season. Production of new-crop California Valencias (1941-42 season) will not be estimated until December. Production of California lemons for the 1941-42 season is indicated to be 14,580,000 boxes. In 1940-41, production of lemons totaled 17,072,000 boxes--in 1939-40, 11,963,000 boxes.

PECANS: Pecan production for the 1941 season is estimated at 84,579,000 pounds, compared with 88,426,000 pounds in 1940, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 64,676,000 pounds.

The estimated production of improved varieties is 25,799,000 pounds, compared with 20,446,000 pounds in 1940, and the 10-year average production of 17,710,000 pounds. The wild, or seedling crop, is placed at 58,960,000 pounds, compared with 67,980,000 pounds in 1940, and the 10-year average of 46,966,000 pounds. Relatively good crops were produced in nearly all of the pecan growing States except Louisiana and Texas. The total United States crop, however, turned out somewhat below earlier expectations. In North Carolina, production was reduced by recent dry weather. In southern Georgia, an early October windstorm caused some loss of pecans, but the bulk of the crop was sufficiently mature so that losses were not serious in most groves. Pecan crops in Alabama, Arkansas, and Louisiana turned out somewhat better than indicated on October 1. In Oklahoma, heavy rains and floods toward the end of October reduced the crop, but it is too early to determine the full extent of losses from this cause. In Texas, poor growing conditions during the season, along with insect and disease damage, resulted in a light crop of pecans in that State.

CRANBERRIES: Cranberry production is now placed at 749,200 barrels--29 percent above last year's (1940) production of 580,300 barrels, and 24 percent larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average of 603,820 barrels.

In Massachusetts, growing conditions have been unusually favorable and berries are of excellent color and quality. Production in that State is now indicated to be somewhat larger than a month ago. New Jersey cranberries were harvested somewhat earlier than usual due to dry weather and lack of sufficient water for proper flooding of bogs. Harvest in Washington and Oregon is about completed. A larger-than-usual portion of the crops in Washington and Oregon have moved to canneries.

POTATOES: Production of potatoes in the United States, as indicated by reported yields per acre on November 1, is 2,168,000 bushels higher than the estimate of October 1. The crop is now placed at 376,701,000 bushels compared with 397,722,000 bushels in 1940 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 370,045,000

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 10, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

bushels. Production in the 30 late-crop States -- at 296,811,000 bushels -- is 5 percent smaller than the crop of 1940 and is slightly less than the 10-year average production.

Most of the increase over the October 1 estimate occurred in such widely scattered States as New York, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Washington, Ohio, and West Virginia. Increases in these States were partially offset by reduced yields in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, and Illinois.

Weather conditions during October were favorable in the Eastern States for the harvesting of the potato crop and losses from freezing in this region were negligible. But in the Central States harvesting was delayed by continued wet weather over much of the area and some damage was caused by late October freezes. The 10 major Western States, as a group, show a probable production slightly less than the estimate of October 1. Lower yields are now indicated in Nebraska, Utah, Nevada and Oregon, where the full effects of early September frosts have become apparent. In Washington and Wyoming yields are higher than estimated a month ago. In other States of the group the reported yields are about in line with the indications of October 1.

SWEETPOTATOES: The 1941 sweetpotato crop is estimated at 70,844,000 bushels.

This is about 14 percent more than the small crop of 61,998,000 bushels in 1940. The 10-year (1930-39) average production was 73,208,000 bushels.

Prospective production is larger than was indicated on October 1. Improved weather conditions have resulted in higher yields in 12 of the 22 States growing this crop. The increased production in these 12 States, particularly in South Carolina, Mississippi and Texas, more than offset reductions in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana. No change from the estimates of October 1 was indicated in New Jersey, Florida, Tennessee and California.

PASTURES: Despite severe drought in many States along the Atlantic Seaboard, the November 1 condition of farm pastures in the United States averaged 81 percent of normal, more than 10 points above that for the date in any of the previous 7 years for which records are available. Pastures in the Western Lake Region and in the States lying west of the Mississippi River were reported in excellent condition except for a few very limited areas, and in the Central and Great Plains States were reported much better than on November 1, 1940. However, in all the Atlantic Coast States as far south as North Carolina, pastures were much poorer than a year ago. Severe to extreme drought prevailed from New Jersey and southeastern Pennsylvania southward into North Carolina, with pasture condition in New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia averaging less than 41 percent of normal. Considering the lateness of the season, there appears little likelihood that pastures in these areas will improve sufficiently to furnish much feed for livestock until next spring.

In central portions of the country abundant October rainfall encouraged the growth of green feed, while the absence of severely cold weather permitted livestock to make better than average use of fall pastures. Improvement in pasture condition during October was noted especially in the Ohio Valley and Great Lakes region where dry weather had previously affected pastures. In New York, Ohio, Indiana,

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CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

as of

November 1, 1941

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 10, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

Illinois, Michigan, and Kentucky pasture condition on November 1 was 12 points or more higher than a month earlier. With the pasture season rapidly drawing to a close in much of this area, the improved condition and more adequate moisture reserves present much more favorable prospects for a good start next season than was evident in most of the Central States at this time a year ago.

In the Great Plains States, fall-seeded grains were for the most part growing well, but in many places wet weather has limited their use as pasture for livestock. In the Western group of States farm pastures continued excellent, with November 1 condition below 90 percent of normal in only 2 of the 11 States and above 80 in both of these. For the 1941 season as a whole, pastures in this area have averaged among the best in a quarter century. Western ranges were mostly good to excellent, although there were some reports of lack of substance in the new growth and of deterioration of cured feed due to wet weather.

MILK PRODUCTION: On November 1 milk production was again record high for the date but the percentage increase over the same date last year was somewhat less than that prevailing in the past 3 months. Production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents was about 1 percent higher than on November 1 last year, and, with about 3 percent more milk cows on farms, total milk production appears to have been about 4 percent higher than on the same date in 1940. Milk production in relation to population was record high for November 1, exceeding the 1930-39 average per capita production for the date by 9 percent.

In the East North Central States where pastures improved as the result of October rainfall and where milk cows were favored by mild weather, production per cow was the highest for November 1 in 17 years of record, exceeding the 1930-39 average for November 1 by 11 percent and that a year ago by 3 percent. This area contributes more than three-fifths of the milk used for making cheese and condensery products in this country. Production per cow was also well above the average in other major groups of States except the South Central where the decline in production during October was much more rapid than usual. In the North Atlantic States production per cow was record high for November 1. In the West North Central group of States the November 1 production per cow reported this year was exceeded only by that a year ago, and in the Western group it was the third highest in 17 years.

For the country as a whole, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 12.84 pounds on November 1, compared with 12.74 pounds on that date last year and the 1930-39 average of 11.87 pounds November 1. The percentage of milk cows reported milked in the country as a whole continued downward seasonally at a level below that of the past 5 years, but in the North Central States the decline from October 1 to November 1 was less than usual.

EGG PRODUCTION: Egg production by sample farm flocks on November 1 averaged 24.3 eggs per 100 layers, this being the highest November 1 rate of record. Continued favorable egg prices with ample supplies of feed grains have encouraged producers to continue their liberal feeding and extra care of laying flocks. Production per 100 layers was 2 percent higher than the previous high November 1 record set a year ago, and exceeded the 10-year (1930-39) November 1 average by 28 percent.

The aggregate of the first-of-the-month layings reported from January to November inclusive was 5 percent larger than for the same period in 1940, 3 percent larger than the previous record production in 1938, and 12 percent above the 10-year average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 10, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

The regional rate of egg production reached new high records for November 1 in the North Atlantic, East North Central and South Atlantic States. Increases over a year ago in these areas were 8 percent, 7 percent and 5 percent respectively. Decreases, compared with a year ago, were 1 percent in the West North Central and Western States and 4 percent in the South Central States.

The 10-year average rate of lay was exceeded in all parts of the country, the largest increase being 39 percent in the East North Central States and the smallest 12 percent in the South Central States.

As long as the feed-egg price relationship continues as favorable as it has during the past few months, a high rate of egg production may be expected unless exceptionally unfavorable weather occurs.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of
November 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 10, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

	CORN, ALL 1/				PASTURE				
	Yield per acre	Production	Condition	November 1					
State : Average:	: Prelim.:	Average :	: Prelim.:	Average:					
1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941	1934-39	1940	1941	
	Bushels	Thousand bushels			Percent				
Me.	38.6	39.0	41.0	483	507	492	75	69	60
N. H.	41.2	40.0	42.0	621	600	630	74	75	67
Vt.	40.0	37.0	40.0	2,942	2,627	2,880	79	75	66
Mass.	41.1	41.0	41.0	1,582	1,558	1,558	78	63	54
R. I.	39.7	41.0	40.0	358	369	360	78	71	54
Conn.	38.5	40.0	42.0	1,983	1,960	2,058	77	63	58
N. Y.	34.2	31.0	39.0	22,403	21,452	26,169	74	71	65
N. J.	38.4	39.0	43.0	7,363	7,371	7,869	72	70	38
Pa.	40.2	40.0	43.5	53,662	53,640	56,594	72	78	59
Ohio	38.8	37.5	49.0	139,956	120,750	159,343	67	67	79
Ind.	36.2	37.0	45.0	160,373	145,669	177,165	68	59	78
Ill.	36.2	44.0	53.0	321,945	332,244	404,231	68	63	92
Mich.	30.9	32.0	32.0	47,868	49,856	48,352	69	83	78
Wis.	32.4	41.5	40.0	74,644	93,582	89,280	72	75	87
Minn.	30.6	39.5	44.5	143,410	172,457	200,116	59	66	81
Iowa	37.2	51.0	51.0	399,184	460,581	465,171	70	80	92
Mo.	20.6	30.0	29.5	107,141	119,280	116,112	55	60	86
N. Dak.	14.0	24.0	23.0	16,368	24,480	26,266	41	72	85
S. Dak.	11.2	18.0	18.0	41,768	50,112	50,112	42	55	76
Nebr.	14.6	17.0	23.5	133,822	106,913	152,280	47	45	80
Kans.	12.2	15.5	24.0	59,550	41,028	56,544	43	64	88
Del.	27.7	28.0	30.0	3,964	3,948	4,110	72	73	39
Md.	31.6	35.0	35.0	16,173	17,535	16,135	73	75	40
Va.	22.2	26.5	25.5	32,418	36,490	33,711	72	79	38
W. Va.	24.7	27.0	30.0	12,610	12,852	13,290	69	72	75
N. C.	18.3	18.5	20.0	43,507	44,733	47,400	72	62	53
S. C.	13.5	14.0	14.0	22,831	24,304	23,814	60	54	56
Ga.	9.7	11.0	10.5	40,904	46,849	42,934	63	59	60
Fla.	8.9	11.0	9.0	6,775	9,031	7,533	77	62	80
Ky.	22.4	25.0	28.0	64,557	70,400	78,848	62	48	68
Tenn.	21.2	25.0	25.5	60,618	69,175	69,156	58	48	54
Ala.	12.4	12.5	15.5	40,973	43,450	52,266	62	57	70
Miss.	14.5	14.0	17.0	38,537	40,544	47,753	62	64	75
Ark.	14.4	21.0	19.0	30,567	42,903	38,817	58	65	75
La.	14.4	16.0	15.0	21,360	24,128	22,170	70	67	85
Okla.	13.1	21.5	17.5	31,131	40,356	31,302	48	63	88
Tex.	15.4	19.5	15.0	75,964	90,324	69,480	58	63	93
Mont.	9.9	16.0	18.5	1,396	2,544	3,145	59	86	90
Idaho	35.2	38.0	40.0	1,339	1,292	1,560	72	96	90
Wyo.	10.0	10.0	16.0	2,068	1,930	2,928	66	78	96
Colo.	10.0	12.0	17.0	13,419	10,656	15,555	58	69	95
N. Mex.	13.3	13.5	17.5	2,677	2,376	3,325	64	65	96
Ariz.	15.2	14.5	14.0	482	362	406	81	79	87
Utah	24.0	28.0	29.0	469	616	638	68	75	92
Nev.	26.7	30.0	30.0	56	120	150	79	90	92
Wash.	34.4	39.5	42.0	1,141	1,146	1,260	71	87	93
Oreg.	30.2	31.0	31.5	1,872	1,860	1,890	70	90	95
Calif.	32.8	35.0	33.0	2,317	2,240	2,310	73	81	83
U. S.	23.5	28.3	31.1	2,307,452	2,449,200	2,675,373	62	67	81

1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 10, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

BUCKWHEAT

State	Yield per acre		Production		
	Average 1930-39	1940	Preliminary 1941	Average 1930-39	Preliminary 1940
	Bushels		Thousand Bushels		
Maine	17.0	15.0	16.0	192	120
Vt.	20.5	17.0	17.0	41	34
N.Y.	17.2	16.5	19.5	2,515	2,194
N.J.	19.6	21.0	23.0	22	42
Pa.	17.6	17.5	20.0	2,461	2,118
Ohio	16.6	18.0	17.5	330	288
Ind.	13.7	13.5	13.0	205	94
Ill.	14.6	16.0	15.0	96	16
Mich.	12.1	15.5	13.0	250	310
Wis.	11.1	13.5	12.5	165	162
Minn.	9.4	11.0	10.5	193	242
Iowa	12.6	15.0	15.0	69	45
Mo.	10.1	10.0	10.0	10	10
N.Dak.	6.1	11.0	12.0	40	11
S.Dak.	6.8	10.0	7.5	29	10
Del.	10.8	13.0	13.0	11	13
Md.	19.2	19.0	21.0	109	95
Va.	12.8	13.0	13.5	174	195
W.Va.	16.9	17.5	19.5	319	245
N.C.	14.1	14.0	16.0	56	56
Ky.	9.8	12.0	14.0	20	24
Tenn.	12.0	13.0	15.0	24	26
U.S.	16.0	16.2	17.9	7,315	6,350
					6,392

GRAIN SORGHUMS 1/

Mo.	11.9	18.0	16.5	2,530	4,320	3,168
S.Dak.	--	8.0	9.5	--	3,544	4,208
Nebr.	10.2	10.5	15.5	1,733	7,728	6,154
Kans.	9.2	12.5	18.5	11,968	27,638	28,231
Ark.	9.4	12.5	11.0	679	850	616
Okla.	8.4	11.0	11.5	12,015	17,160	15,249
Texas	12.5	13.0	19.0	44,854	46,397	67,127
Colo.	7.9	10.0	13.0	2,064	5,000	5,915
N.Mex.	10.2	9.0	23.0	3,396	3,150	8,855
Ariz.	27.6	27.5	29.0	990	880	1,508
Calif.	29.0	32.0	32.0	3,318	4,704	5,888
U.S.	11.0	12.3	17.2	84,253	121,371	146,919

1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

Ohio	18.0	15.0	20.0	2,694	8,400	12,800
Indiana	16.6	13.5	17.0	5,817	10,989	15,436
Ill.	19.1	17.5	22.5	19,082	35,140	54,112
Iowa	16.8	20.5	18.5	3,812	15,026	17,501
Mo.	8.2	10.5	9.5	770	1,176	1,824
N.C.	12.4	13.5	11.5	1,437	2,282	2,185
6 com'l States	18.3	16.6	19.7	33,112	73,013	103,858
Other	9.9	12.1	11.7	2,394	6,824	7,442
U.S.	16.1	16.1	18.8	35,505	79,837	111,300

FH

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 10, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

RICE

State	Yield per acre		Production		
	Average :	Prelim. :	Average :	Preliminary	
	1930-39 :	1940 :	1941 :	1940 :	1941
		Bushels		Thousand bushels	
Ark.	50.5	51.0	53.0	8,368	9,741
La.	40.7	40.0	39.0	18,545	18,040
Texas	51.7	55.0	44.0	10,585	16,005
Calif.	69.6	76.0	70.0	8,176	8,968
U. S.	48.4	50.2	46.5	45,673	52,754
					55,128

BEANS (Dry Edible) 1/

	Pounds		Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	872	875	900	74	70
Vt.	611	600	680	19	12
N. Y.	764	700	810	1,101	903
Mich.	769	760	800	4,137	4,309
Wis.	390	450	510	19	14
Minn.	325	400	420	16	16
Nebr.	778	1,140	1,200	116	228
Kans.	3/ 375	350	350	22	4
Mont.	1,133	1,350	1,260	249	270
Idaho	1,301	1,475	1,400	1,511	1,667
Wyo.	1,056	1,100	1,130	421	605
Colo.	351	530	500	1,129	1,760
N. Mex.	312	340	480	492	656
Ariz.	468	450	460	41	63
Oreg.	673	480	1,000	12	5
Calif.	1,209	1,468	1,321	3,939	5,492
U. S.	780.5	875.5	882.4	13,297	16,074
					17,940

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

3/ Short-time average.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

	Pounds		Thousand pounds		
Va.	1,040	1,350	1,050	149,865	216,000
N. C.	1,060	1,400	1,130	249,288	371,000
Tenn.	688	750	760	7,752	6,000
Total (Va.-N.C. Area)	1,041	1,370	1,094	406,904	593,000
S. C.	678	775	650	9,041	23,250
Ga.	652	825	750	327,552	577,500
Fla.	559	780	650	35,848	73,320
Ala.	640	735	800	153,488	205,800
Miss.	519	450	535	14,949	13,500
Total (S.E. Area)	639	783	746	540,878	893,370
Ark.	487	530	500	9,638	12,190
La.	486	465	410	5,907	5,580
Okla.	460	600	575	15,614	51,000
Tex.	463	560	525	84,433	179,200
Total (S.W. Area)	464	564	529	115,592	247,970
U. S.	713.6	864.1	772.9	1,063,374	1,734,340
					1,474,690

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 1, 1941

Washington, D. C.,

November 10, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.A.)

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre		Production		Preliminary	
	Average	Preliminary	Average	Preliminary		
1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941	
	Short tons		Thousand short tons	Thousand short tons		
Ohio	8.3	9.1	9.7	277	375	359
Mich.	8.2	9.1	9.5	865	1,022	874
Nebr.	12.6	13.3	14.0	871	933	868
Mont.	12.2	14.0	13.3	751	1,166	851
Idaho	11.7	16.1	14.0	649	1,141	826
Wyo.	12.1	14.2	13.5	558	637	526
Colo.	12.2	14.9	14.8	2,141	2,092	1,939
Utah	12.5	10.5	15.0	614	504	570
Calif.	13.5	16.2	15.5	1,634	2,803	2,046
Other States	9.1	11.4	11.9	924	1,489	1,271
U. S.	11.4	13.3	13.3	9,284	12,192	10,130

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR

State	Yield of cane per acre		Production		Sugar produced				
	Average	Prelim.	Average	Prelim.	Average	Prelim.			
1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941	
	Short tons		Thousand short tons						
La.	17.1	13.0	17.0	3,842	2,925	4,080	308	235	328
Fla.	31.3	32.1	35.0	520	956	1,124	47	101	119
Total	18.1	15.2	19.1	4,362	3,881	5,204	355	336	447

For seed

La.	17.0	12.0	17.0	345	360	408	--	--
Fla.	33.5	39.5	35.0	22	27	14	--	--
Total	17.5	12.6	17.3	367	387	422	--	--

For sugar and seed

La.	17.1	12.9	17.0	4,187	3,285	4,488	--	--
Fla.	31.9	32.3	35.0	542	983	1,138	--	--
Total	18.0	15.0	19.0	4,729	4,268	5,626	--	--

SUGARCANE SIRUP

State	Yield per acre		Production		Preliminary	
	Average	Prelim.	Average	Prelim.		
1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941	
	Gallons		Thousand gallons	Thousand gallons		
S.C.	98	80	105	473	320	420
Ga.	139	120	140	4,735	2,640	3,640
Fla.	169	150	190	1,993	1,500	2,090
Ala.	118	75	125	2,979	1,350	2,625
Miss.	154	109	168	4,017	1,744	2,856
Ark.	108	125	125	108	125	125
La.	248	220	280	6,610	5,720	7,280
Tex.	124	150	140	1,027	750	560
U. S.	159.4	138.7	178.1	21,948	14,149	19,596

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 10, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

APPLES (Commercial Crop) 1/

Production 2/

Area and State	: Percent of a full crop:	: Average:	: Average:	: Preliminary
: 1934-39:	: 1940:	: 1934-39:	: 1940:	: 1941:

EASTERN STATES:North Atlantic:

	Percent	Thousand bushels
Maine	50	64
New Hampshire	52	68
Vermont	58	53
Massachusetts	59	63
Rhode Island	51	55
Connecticut	58	63
New York	60	49
New Jersey	71	64
Pennsylvania	66	65
<u>Total North Atlantic</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>57</u>

South Atlantic:

Delaware	69	83
Maryland	61	67
Virginia	55	59
West Virginia	57	61
North Carolina	54	55
Georgia	54	63
<u>Total South Atlantic</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>62</u>

<u>Total Eastern States</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>59</u>

CENTRAL STATES:North Central:

Ohio	54	51
Indiana	60	49
Illinois	50	31
Michigan	69	51
Wisconsin	66	62
Minnesota	55	74
Iowa	57	96
Missouri	50	53
Nebraska	57	74
Kansas	42	72
<u>Total North Central</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>50</u>

South Central:

Kentucky	42	49
Tennessee	45	35
Arkansas	44	50
<u>Total South Central</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>47</u>

<u>Total Central States</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>50</u>

WESTERN STATES:

Montana	66	55
Idaho	72	72
Colorado	54	66
New Mexico	58	70
Utah	75	71
Washington	72	76
Oregon	75	79
California	70	59
<u>Total Western States</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>72</u>

<u>TOTAL 36 STATES</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>61</u>

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 10, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

PEARS

Production 1/

Percent of a full crop

State	Average:	1940	1941	Average:	1930-39	1940	1941	Preliminary
	: 1930-39:	: 1940	: 1941		: 1930-39	: 1940	: 1941	

	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	56	67	72	12	13	14
N.H.	65	81	64	13	16	13
Vt.	54	58	60	7	6	7
Mass.	65	61	65	71	52	55
R.I.	70	60	76	10	7	10
Conn.	66	71	74	48	48	50
N.Y.	58	63	48	1,476	1,670	1,272
N.J.	63	79	54	71	68	46
Pa.	65	71	53	699	873	652
Ohio	62	68	70	698	816	840
Ind.	58	71	86	380	483	580
Ill.	53	72	83	551	652	714
Mich.	66	65	72	1,138	1,398	1,570
Iowa	62	92	52	102	158	44
Mo.	46	74	64	339	518	435
Nebr.	47	62	26	41	58	23
Kans.	42	84	56	147	223	140
Del.	58	88	80	13	11	10
Md.	59	82	76	90	107	97
Va.	44	75	64	304	525	448
W.Va.	38	71	46	55	97	62
N.C.	55	65	71	263	312	337
S.C.	62	77	64	101	123	101
Ga.	58	77	69	283	397	352
Fla.	64	90	74	102	180	148
Ky.	39	75	78	190	382	394
Tenn.	42	34	84	222	194	470
Ala.	55	54	81	288	292	437
Miss.	57	73	78	295	433	476
Ark.	49	60	66	158	204	224
La.	59	89	60	121	214	144
Okla.	34	33	80	91	73	172
Tex.	49	79	57	349	545	388
Idaho	72	78	78	60	63	62
Colo.	56	83	76	230	249	213
N.Mex.	49	67	64	41	56	52
Ariz.	72	60	67	11	7	8
Utah	64	87	72	88	129	107
Nev.	67	62	50	4	3	2
Washington, All	79	83	84	5,027	6,100	6,039
Bartlett	--	83	85	3,582	3,800	3,825
Other	--	84	83	1,445	2,300	2,274
Oregon, All	76	83	77	3,295	4,445	4,259
Bartlett	--	84	83	1,374	1,690	1,743
Other	--	83	74	1,921	2,755	2,516
California, All	70	70	70	9,792	9,417	9,293
Bartlett	--	69	74	8,626	7,917	8,501
Other	--	79	46	1,167	1,500	792
U.S.	67	74	72	27,278	31,623	30,820

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

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3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GRAPES

Production 1/

Percent of a full crop

State	Production 1/			Percent		
	Average	1940	1941	Average	1940	1941
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
Maine	65	70	75	30	30	30
N.H.	70	85	70	93	120	100
Vt.	71	89	58	40	50	30
Mass.	73	81	77	664	780	720
R.I.	72	75	92	284	280	330
Conn.	75	84	85	2,155	2,770	2,800
N.Y.	66	75	58	74,750	75,800	56,800
N.J.	75	84	76	3,180	3,900	3,600
Pa.	66	74	54	21,920	23,000	16,500
Ohio	74	79	53	30,300	37,500	25,700
Ind.	71	69	80	4,310	4,000	4,600
Ill.	71	78	80	6,770	8,100	8,300
Mich.	68	73	57	57,330	54,600	38,200
Wis.	78	85	74	402	490	430
Minn.	65	85	82	256	300	280
Iowa	69	92	62	5,410	6,300	3,200
Mo.	66	72	76	9,770	10,900	11,200
Nebr.	56	76	31	2,530	3,800	1,600
Kans.	56	80	58	3,600	4,600	3,200
Del.	81	88	88	2,010	2,100	2,100
Md.	74	82	79	696	720	680
Va.	68	70	69	2,360	2,800	2,800
W.Va.	57	67	45	1,388	1,910	1,300
N.C.	74	80	72	6,602	8,500	7,800
S.C.	72	72	70	1,606	1,990	1,960
Ca.	70	77	75	1,511	2,080	2,060
Fla.	67	80	66	761	830	690
Ky.	68	68	86	2,047	2,790	3,610
Tenn.	69	50	83	2,006	1,780	2,990
Ala.	67	53	81	1,380	1,380	2,150
Miss.	67	50	83	291	220	350
Ark.	63	60	77	9,810	9,603	12,300
La.	60	67	57	54	60	50
Okla.	54	60	66	3,210	3,600	4,000
Tex.	62	73	70	2,490	3,003	2,700
Idaho	84	90	79	544	580	500
Colo.	68	97	68	514	770	530
N.Mex.	74	88	74	1,078	1,270	1,050
Ariz.	80	85	88	922	740	750
Utah	79	85	83	932	860	830
Nev.	86	100	97	96	119	110
Wash.	83	92	80	4,980	10,600	9,900
Oreg.	80	90	63	2,180	2,300	1,600
Calif., All	73	77	83	1,990,800	2,246,000	2,411,000
Wine varieties	75	81	81	497,000	607,000	583,000
Raisin varieties	73	75	86	1,143,600	1,209,000	1,421,000
Dried 2/	--	--	--	215,560	170,000	--
Not dried	--	--	--	281,300	529,000	--
Table varieties	73	80	75	350,200	430,000	407,000
U.S.	73	77	80	2,264,062	2,543,910	2,651,430

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of dried raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1941AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
November 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP AND STATE	Condition Nov. 1 1/			Production 1/		
	:Average: : Average : : Indicated					
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1939	1940
<u>Percent</u>			<u>Thousand boxes</u>			
<u>ORANGES:</u>						
California, all	75	77	79	37,196	44,404	47,192
Valencias	76	76	80	21,393	26,883	27,720
Navels & Misc.	73	79	77	15,803	17,521	19,472
Florida, all	76	66	64	21,290	28,000	31,100
Early & Midseason	--	68	65	3/12,521	15,600	15,900
Valencias	--	64	63	3/ 8,321	10,000	12,500
Tangerines	68	76	39	2,350	2,400	2,700
Satsumas	60	57	58	---	---	---
Texas	58	67	71	1,157	2,360	2,750
Arizona	78	68	67	252	520	500
Alabama	3/59	5	30	65	75	1
Mississippi	3/55	4/	5	46	59	4/
Louisiana	80	57	46	275	228	253
7 States 5/	75	72	73	60,281	75,646	81,796
<u>GRAPEFRUIT:</u>						
Florida, all	67	71	53	14,760	15,900	24,600
Seedless	--	70	60	3/5,250	6,500	8,400
Other	--	71	49	3/10,393	9,400	16,200
Texas	52	55	57	6,350	14,400	13,800
Arizona	81	64	77	1,505	2,900	2,650
California, all	75	76	80	1,766	1,975	1,924
Desert Valleys	--	--	--	789	1,087	960
Other	--	--	--	977	888	964
4 States 5/	65	65	58	24,381	35,175	42,974
<u>LEMONS:</u>						
California 5/	75	83	76	8,813	11,963	17,072
<u>LIMES:</u>						
Florida	70	51	69	37	95	80

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about September 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity and/or eliminated on account of market conditions.

2/ First report of production of California Valencia oranges and Florida limes (from bloom of 1941) will be issued in December.

3/ Short-time average.

4/ Failure reported.

5/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other States oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, about 76 lb. net.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 10, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Production 1/				Tons
	Percent of a full crop	Average	Average	Percent	
<u>APRICOTS:</u>					
California	64	26	57	240,700	103,000
Washington	2/ 69	86	79	7,170	12,900
2 States	--	28	58	247,870	115,900
					217,100
<u>FIGS:</u>					
California					
Dried)	73	82	75	3/ 23,160	3/ 32,000
Not dried)				8,890	15,000
<u>OLIVES:</u>					
California	4/ 54	4/ 76	4/ 54	24,420	50,000
<u>ALMONDS:</u>					
California	62	40	25	13,720	10,200
<u>WALNUTS:</u>					
California	71	62	76	43,330	42,200
Oregon	2/ 69	61	84	2,655	4,200
2 States	--	62	77	45,985	46,400
					159,300
<u>FILBERTS:</u>					
Oregon	2/ 77	66	91	1,321	2,700
Washington	2/ 73	68	95	2/ 242	510
2 States	--	66	92	1,539	3,210
					5,030
<u>AVOCADOS:</u>					
Florida	65	36	55	1,546	880
				Boxes 5/	Boxes 5/
<u>PINEAPPLES:</u>					
Florida	74	60	64	14,550	8,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Short-time average.

3/ Dry basis.

4/ Condition November 1.

5/ Boxes of approximately 70 pounds, net weight.

CRANBERRIES

State	Acreage				Yield_per_acre			Production		
	: Harvested		For	Average	: Prelim.		Average	: Prelim.		
	1930-39	1940	1941	: 1930-39	1940	1941	: 1930-39	1940	1941	
Mass.	13,720	13,700	13,700	30.0	24.2	37.2	412,400	332,000	510,000	
N. J.	11,000	11,000	11,000	9.6	8.2	8.0	105,700	90,000	88,000	
Wis.	2,290	2,500	2,800	29.9	48.4	37.5	68,600	121,000	105,000	
Wash.	579	700	800	21.6	36.0	45.0	12,480	25,200	36,000	
Oreg.	150	150	150	30.9	80.7	6.8	4,640	12,100	10,200	
5							680			
States	27,739	28,050	28,450	21.8	20.7	26.3	603,820	580,300	749,200	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
November 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

PECANS

State	All varieties				Production	
	Percent of a full crop		Average		:	
	Average	1930-39	1940	1941	1950-59	1940
Ill.	50	37	62	174	144	242
Mo.	45	31	60	856	400	840
N.C.	63	58	70	912	993	1,330
S.C.	60	63	57	1,082	1,355	1,508
Ga.	54	59	69	7,452	8,526	10,212
Fla.	52	54	64	1,431	1,426	1,664
Ala.	56	39	76	3,042	2,219	4,332
Miss.	48	24	53	5,060	2,717	5,989
Ark.	57	43	58	3,544	2,902	4,002
La.	54	51	35	4,571	4,514	3,150
Oklahoma	42	57	70	12,282	22,230	30,100
Tex.	40	60	31	24,270	41,000	21,320
12 States	46	54	50	64,676	88,426	94,759

	Improved varieties		Wild or seedling varieties	
	Production		Production	
State : Average :	: Preliminary:	Average :		: Preliminary
1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940
	Thousand pounds		Thousand pounds	
Ill.	---	3	2	174
Mo.	18	8	40	838
N.C.	650	715	984	263
S.C.	932	1,152	1,282	150
Ga.	6,902	7,929	9,497	550
Fla.	1,139	1,155	1,348	293
Ala.	2,694	2,041	3,899	347
Miss.	2,570	1,331	3,294	2,490
Ark.	335	377	640	3,209
La.	1,097	1,309	788	3,474
Okla.	356	1,556	2,100	11,927
Tex.	1,018	2,870	1,925	23,252
12 States	17,710	20,446	25,799	46,966
				67,980
1/	Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.			

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	: Preliminary	Average	: Preliminary	1930-39	1940
	Pounds			Tons		
Ill.	495	590	620	9,460	8,800	7,800
Kans.	186	300	350	3,130	4,500	2,600
Okla.	231	300	325	15,050	13,500	9,800
Tex.	238	290	380	3,630	3,800	4,200
Colo.	180	250	300	4,540	6,100	7,400
N. Mex.	226	175	400	5,380	4,700	10,200
U. S.	255.2	297.3	372.1	41,260	41,400	42,000

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1941AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
November 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre		Production		Bushels	Thousand bushels
	: Average :		: Prelim. :			
	: 1930-39 :		: 1940 :			
	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941	

SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:

Maine.....	263	267	280	44,016	44,055	45,360
New York	126	126	139	29,286	26,838	28,078
Pennsylvania.....	120	130	133	24,924	24,570	23,674
3 Eastern.....	161.6	168.4	179.2	98,226	95,463	97,112
Michigan.....	95	86	100	26,606	20,640	20,600
Wisconsin.....	85	78	96	21,830	15,054	16,608
Minnesota.....	76	95	81	23,068	23,750	17,982
North Dakota.....	73	110	95	9,852	18,920	15,010
South Dakota.....	55	63	65	2,300	2,016	2,015
5 Central.....	82.3	90.6	91.4	83,674	80,380	72,215
Nebraska.....	81	140	130	8,050	11,340	9,490
Montana.....	90	120	115	1,774	2,040	1,840
Idaho.....	224	265	255	25,505	32,860	28,560
Wyoming.....	83	120	115	2,179	2,400	2,185
Colorado.....	143	195	175	14,151	15,210	12,775
Utah.....	152	170	165	2,021	2,040	1,782
Nevada.....	144	170	165	358	391	330
Washington.....	170	185	200	8,344	8,325	8,600
Oregon.....	151	185	180	6,702	8,510	8,460
California 2/.....	238	320	310	7,365	12,480	11,470
10 Western.....	153.5	205.9	197.5	76,490	95,596	85,492
Total 18 surplus late	121.8	141.5	144.4	252,389	271,432	254,819

OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:

New Hampshire.....	156	165	155	1,487	1,634	1,472
Vermont.....	136	140	143	2,277	2,142	2,059
Massachusetts.....	140	165	145	2,204	3,135	2,726
Rhode Island.....	177	195	185	634	878	814
Connecticut.....	163	180	180	2,635	3,402	3,402
5 New England....	149.8	165.5	158.4	9,282	11,191	10,473
West Virginia.....	79	110	120	2,844	3,630	3,960
Ohio.....	98	100	125	12,652	11,800	13,000
Indiana.....	87	85	92	5,279	4,335	4,324
Illinois.....	76	91	92	3,448	3,549	3,312
Iowa.....	77	102	107	5,549	6,120	6,099
5 Central.....	86.7	97.8	110.8	29,771	29,434	30,695
New Mexico.....	72	80	72	421	489	433
Arizona.....	84	115	140	207	276	392
2 Southwestern...	75.7	90.0	93.6	629	756	824
Total 12 other late...	95.9	109.8	119.3	39,637	41,381	41,992
30 late States.....	117.5	136.3	140.2	298,027	312,820	296,811

INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:

New Jersey.....	168	175	178	8,262	10,150	9,790
Delaware.....	87	103	77	455	443	323
Maryland.....	100	115	96	2,997	2,898	2,342
Virginia.....	112	137	91	10,661	10,412	7,007
Kentucky.....	75	90	80	3,609	4,140	3,760
Missouri.....	77	104	109	4,352	5,616	5,995
Kansas.....	78	93	110	2,754	2,548	2,860
Total 7 intermediate..	104.1	125.1	111.1	33,089	36,207	32,077
37 late and intermediate	116.0	135.0	136.7	331,116	349,027	328,888

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
November 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

POTATOES 1/ (Con't)

EARLY POTATO STATES:

North Carolina.....	100	109	83	8,182	8,720	6,723
South Carolina.....	115	114	91	2,475	3,192	2,730
Georgia.....	66	78	57	1,096	1,482	1,140
Florida.....	111	154	114	3,120	4,312	3,306
Tennessee.....	68	77	61	2,870	3,388	2,745
Alabama.....	87	87	108	3,179	4,176	5,400
Mississippi.....	71	62	65	1,135	1,240	1,365
Arkansas.....	73	95	73	3,047	3,895	3,139
Louisiana.....	61	57	61	2,502	2,280	2,684
Oklahoma.....	71	75	62	2,600	2,550	2,170
Texas.....	64	64	98	3,312	3,200	6,076
California 3'.....	250	285	265	5,411	10,260	10,335
<u>Total 12 early States</u>	<u>89.5</u>	<u>104.0</u>	<u>95.8</u>	<u>38,929</u>	<u>48,695</u>	<u>47,813</u>
<u>TOTAL UNITED STATES</u>	<u>112.6</u>	<u>130.3</u>	<u>129.7</u>	<u>370,045</u>	<u>397,722</u>	<u>376,201</u>

- 1/ Except for California, the estimates shown for each State under a particular group cover the entire crop, whether commercial or noncommercial, early or late.
- 2/ Estimates shown for California under the surplus late States do not include the early commercial crop.
- 3/ Estimates shown for California under the early States cover the early commercial crop only.

<u>State</u>	<u>SWEETPOTATOES</u>					
New Jersey.....	141	120	100	2,152	1,800	1,600
Indiana.....	102	100	130	419	300	390
Illinois.....	85	81	94	532	486	564
Iowa.....	86	95	115	256	285	345
Missouri	79	90	92	926	1,170	1,196
Kansas.....	88	140	150	400	420	450
Delaware.....	123	145	110	804	725	550
Maryland.....	132	165	120	1,071	1,485	1,200
Virginia.....	111	125	95	4,061	3,875	3,040
North Carolina.....	96	96	87	8,354	7,104	6,960
South Carolina.....	85	80	85	5,401	5,040	5,525
Georgia.....	72	70	66	8,510	6,930	7,194
Florida.....	66	60	68	1,400	1,080	1,292
Kentucky.....	83	85	87	1,904	1,955	2,088
Tennessee.....	88	85	88	5,019	4,335	5,192
Alabama.....	80	60	80	7,773	4,920	7,840
Mississippi.....	87	65	95	7,222	4,485	6,935
Arkansas.....	73	90	95	3,016	3,240	3,420
Louisiana.....	70	58	66	6,884	4,988	6,138
Oklahoma.....	61	80	85	1,173	1,600	1,785
Texas.....	71	85	90	4,726	4,335	5,580
California.....	108	120	120	1,204	1,440	1,560
UNITED STATES.....	83.0	80.3	84.0	73,208	61,998	70,844

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1941AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
November 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average	Preliminary	Preliminary
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
Mass.	1,432	1,612	1,605	8,288	9,835	9,954
Conn.	1,366	1,340	1,424	22,769	23,321	24,915
N. Y.	1,258	1,250	1,400	1,181	1,750	2,100
Pa.	1,241	1,472	1,471	35,583	49,590	52,953
Ohio	915	989	993	31,776	28,376	26,118
Ind.	806	1,079	848	10,076	10,387	9,160
Wis.	1,339	1,480	1,410	28,986	36,260	32,428
Minn.	1,125	1,225	1,150	928	858	805
Mo.	893	1,150	980	5,538	6,210	5,880
Kans.	1/ 834	1,050	900	1/ 306	315	270
Md.	723	840	750	26,901	31,920	29,325
Va.	732	926	806	99,861	100,509	85,327
W. Va.	677	900	850	2,985	2,790	2,380
N. C.	811	1,043	915	529,356	526,505	466,160
S. C.	836	1,015	760	85,656	82,215	64,600
Ga.	831	1,060	763	68,103	76,420	54,990
Fla.	847	965	748	10,915	16,123	12,125
Ky.	792	1,002	925	316,383	338,477	293,715
Tenn.	848	966	937	109,348	109,690	93,824
Ala.	--	830	750	--	415	375
U. S.	832	1,034	921	1,394,839	1,451,966	1,267,404

1/ Short-time average.

SORGHUM SIRUP

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average	Preliminary	Preliminary
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
Ind.	62	55	75	169	220	300
Ill.	62	60	60	117	60	60
Iowa	93	126	120	239	378	360
Mo.	47	53	52	558	530	416
Kans.	39	37	30	106	74	60
Va.	63	70	65	210	210	195
N. C.	70	66	60	1,393	858	720
S. C.	52	48	45	387	238	315
Ga.	64	62	58	1,043	930	812
Ky.	56	60	60	773	960	960
Tenn.	53	59	56	1,029	1,003	840
Ala.	69	55	65	2,805	1,870	2,405
Miss.	73	64	86	1,628	1,472	1,978
Ark.	49	60	55	1,106	1,080	770
Okla.	35	42	43	133	84	86
Tex.	49	56	50	1,451	1,848	1,600
U. S.	59.6	59.3	61.5	15,146	11,865	11,877

1/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE - WASHINGTON, D.C.

November 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type	Average No. : 1930-39	Yield per acre 1940 Pounds	Preliminary 1941	Average 1930-39	Production 1940 Thousands of pounds	Preliminary 1941
<u>FLUE-CURED:</u>							
Virginia	11	692	920	775	67,051	67,160	59,575
North Carolina	11	762	925	320	191,420	180,375	154,820
Total old belt	11	741	924	808	258,470	247,555	224,495
Eastern North Carolina belt	12	834	1,120	980	275,660	274,400	240,100
North Carolina	13	882	1,110	965	56,014	64,360	54,040
South Carolina	13	836	1,015	760	85,656	82,215	64,600
Total South Carolina belt	13	853	1,055	841	141,670	146,595	118,340
Georgia	14	828	1,060	760	67,251	75,260	53,960
Florida	14	786	925	700	8,230	11,748	8,680
Alabama	14	---	850	800	---	255	240
Total Georgia and Florida belt	14	823	1,039	751	75,546	87,263	62,880
Total flue-cured	14	803	1,027	864	751,748	755,763	646,115
<u>FIRE-CURED:</u>							
Virginia	21	765	835	800	20,238	18,704	12,380
Kentucky	22	775	900	925	26,012	18,000	14,800
Tennessee	22	823	900	925	46,655	40,500	29,138
Total Clarksville and Hopkinsville	22	809	900	925	72,667	50,500	43,938
Kentucky	25	769	860	875	22,684	20,944	15,838
Tennessee	23	808	900	875	6,032	4,950	3,500
Total Paducah	23	773	884	875	28,916	25,894	19,338
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	808	850	875	3,677	3,853	350
Total fire-cured	24	756	853	839	125,499	103,461	76,506
<u>AIR-CURED (LIGHT):</u>							
Ohio	31	819	1,000	875	12,206	12,500	10,938
Indiana	31	801	1,050	850	8,939	9,975	8,640
Missouri	31	893	1,150	980	5,538	6,210	5,880
Kansas	51	1,634	1,050	900	1/306	315	270
Virginia	31	1,027	1,210	1,075	9,929	11,495	10,212
West Virginia	31	677	900	850	2,985	2,790	2,380
North Carolina	31	862	1,050	1,000	6,262	7,350	7,200
Kentucky	31	783	1,040	925	228,420	265,000	235,875
Tennessee	31	867	1,030	950	54,040	59,740	57,000
Alabama	31	---	800	675	150	150	135
Total Burley	31	810	1,042	951	328,605	375,565	330,730
Southern Maryland	32	723	1,040	750	26,901	31,920	29,325
Total air-cured (light)	31-32	803	1,022	913	355,506	407,455	365,055
<u>AIR-CURED (DARK):</u>							
Indiana	35	836	825	800	1,062	412	320
Kentucky	35	824	900	975	15,428	16,650	13,552
Tennessee	35	802	900	910	2,620	4,500	4,186
Total One Stoker	35	823	893	955	19,110	21,562	18,058
Green River (Ky.)	36	831	875	950	19,752	17,510	13,300
Virginia sun-cured	37	752	875	800	2,642	3,150	2,560
Total air-cured (dark)	36-37	824	887	940	41,715	42,212	33,918

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE - WASHINGTON, D.C. November 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E. F.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and Type	Type	Average No. : 1930-39	Yield per acre 1940 : Pounds	Preliminary 1941 : Pounds	Average 1930-39 : Pounds	Production 1940 : Thousand pounds	Production 1941 : Thousand pounds	Preliminary 1941 : Thousand pounds
CIGAR FILLER:								
Pennsylvania seedleaf	41	1,240	1,470	1,470	35,021	49,098	52,479	
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	934	930	1,100	19,340	15,876	15,180	
Georgia	45	992	1,150	1,000	351	460	400	
Florida	45	1,022	1,200	950	567	1,300	475	
Total Georgia and Florida sun-grown	45	1,007	1,257	972	548	1,760	875	
Total cigar filler	41-45	1,137	1,309	1,360	56,385	65,734	68,334	
CIGAR BINDER:								
Massachusetts	51	1,561	1,600	1,620	310	160	162	
Connecticut	51	1,552	1,540	1,650	13,064	11,704	13,530	
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,552	1,541	1,650	13,373	11,864	13,692	
Massachusetts	52	1,540	1,710	1,710	6,891	6,721	8,892	
Connecticut	52	1,524	1,640	1,700	4,767	7,052	5,780	
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,535	1,678	1,706	11,658	15,773	14,672	
New York	53	1,258	1,250	1,400	1,181	1,750	2,100	
Pennsylvania	53	1,392	1,640	1,580	362	493	474	
Total New York and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,291	1,319	1,430	1,543	2,242	2,574	
Southern Wisconsin	54	1,353	1,480	1,400	17,812	20,123	16,240	
Wisconsin	55	1,320	1,480	1,420	11,174	16,132	16,188	
Minnesota	55	1,125	1,225	1,150	923	858	805	
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,309	1,465	1,404	12,103	16,990	16,993	
Total cigar binder	51-55	1,425	1,523	1,513	56,483	66,997	64,171	
CIGAR WRAPPER:								
Massachusetts	61	1,000	1,060	1,000	1,087	954	900	
Connecticut	61	979	830	950	4,938	4,565	5,605	
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	982	862	957	6,025	5,519	6,505	
Georgia	62	1,004	1,000	900	501	700	630	
Florida	62	978	1,035	900	2,088	3,075	2,970	
Total Georgia and Florida shade-grown	62	982	1,030	900	2,589	3,775	3,600	
Total cigar wrapper	61-62	984	920	936	8,314	9,294	10,105	
Total cigar types	41-62	1,232	1,361	1,378	120,487	143,025	142,810	
UNITED STATES	All	832	1,034	921	1,394,839	1,451,956	1,267,404	
1/ Short-time average.								

mbp

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

States	Milk produced per milk cow 1/			Eggs produced per 100 layers 2/		
	NOVEMBER			NOVEMBER		
	Average 1930-39	1940	1941	Average 1930-39	1940	1941
Pounds						
Maine	13.0	12.8	13.5	29.0	35.8	36.3
N. H.	14.5	13.6	14.5	29.2	35.1	30.3
Vt.	13.1	12.9	13.7	26.3	30.8	35.4
Mass.	17.2	17.3	17.3	29.4	32.9	30.9
R. I.	3/	3/	3/	25.2	33.0	33.0
Conn.	16.9	16.4	18.4	29.6	34.9	34.0
N. Y.	15.5	15.8	17.0	19.7	24.8	26.5
N. J.	17.7	18.9	18.4	21.0	26.3	29.0
Pa.	15.4	15.7	16.0	19.7	23.6	27.3
N. ATL.	15.44	15.84	16.53	21.5	26.2	28.3
Ohio	14.0	14.5	15.0	19.8	25.5	28.6
Ind.	12.9	13.3	14.1	19.0	25.1	27.4
Ill.	12.7	14.4	14.6	17.8	22.8	25.0
Mich.	15.1	17.2	16.7	18.8	24.5	23.2
Wis.	13.3	14.4	15.2	18.8	24.1	25.1
E. N. CENT.	13.55	14.65	15.10	18.8	24.3	26.1
Minn.	11.9	12.7	12.5	13.9	21.2	20.2
Iowa	12.2	13.2	13.0	16.3	22.2	21.9
Mo.	9.1	9.9	10.3	16.9	20.8	22.6
N. Dak.	9.2	11.2	11.0	11.0	18.0	15.7
S. Dak.	9.4	10.0	10.1	12.6	17.9	17.4
Nebr.	11.1	11.5	12.5	15.6	20.2	21.7
Kans.	11.4	12.6	11.8	17.0	24.3	21.9
W. N. CENT.	10.82	11.86	11.71	15.6	21.4	21.2
Del.	3/	3/	3/	20.2	23.6	26.0
Md.	14.3	15.2	14.9	19.7	22.6	23.5
Va.	10.7	11.8	12.3	19.8	23.6	25.9
W. Va.	11.0	11.2	11.7	19.7	24.2	26.1
N. C.	10.7	11.4	11.7	23.4	27.7	28.7
S. C.	9.7	10.3	10.2	20.9	26.0	25.3
Ga.	8.3	8.8	8.8	22.0	23.4	24.4
Fla.	3/	3/	3/	25.9	23.7	28.1
S. ATL.	10.51	11.39	11.58	21.2	24.8	26.0
N. Y.	10.5	10.5	11.1	19.2	22.8	24.0
Tenn.	9.1	9.7	9.7	18.2	20.9	22.3
Ala.	7.8	8.0	8.7	23.7	28.7	29.2
Miss.	6.6	5.8	6.5	23.6	25.1	26.1
Ark.	7.7	8.1	7.8	22.7	25.6	24.8
La.	3/	3/	3/	21.7	24.8	21.6
Okla.	8.9	9.1	8.5	17.6	22.6	20.8
Tex.	8.4	8.5	7.9	20.8	23.7	21.2
S. CENT.	8.45	8.60	8.44	20.3	23.7	22.8
Mont.	11.9	13.8	13.6	16.0	21.0	20.0
Idaho	16.1	17.3	16.1	22.8	27.0	28.9
Wyo.	11.4	13.6	13.0	18.8	22.4	24.3
Colo.	11.7	13.6	14.0	15.6	21.0	20.2
N. Mex.	3/	3/	3/	16.8	18.7	19.8
Ariz.	3/	3/	3/	23.7	29.8	30.3
Utah	3/	3/	3/	23.5	29.4	26.3
Nev.	3/	3/	3/	21.1	24.0	21.0
Wash.	16.0	16.8	17.0	26.9	32.0	30.6
Oreg.	14.3	15.6	15.4	25.6	27.1	29.7
Calif.	17.1	17.4	17.5	24.8	29.7	29.6
WEST.	14.09	15.78	15.50	23.1	27.9	27.7
U. S.	11.87	12.74	12.84	19.0	23.9	24.3

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States regions, and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only.

2/ As reported for farm flocks of less than 400 layers.

3/ State averages omitted because of instability, but reports are included in arriving at regional averages.